THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,615—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
18th April.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
25th "	MANTUA	11000		
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	11000
4th May.	EGYPT	8000		
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th "	ARABIA	8000		
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
1st June.	PERSIA	8000		
8th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	8000
15th "	MOULTAN	11000		

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.
PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH)
VIA SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins amidships, for First Class Passengers only.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

FOR LONDON.

Steamers	Tonnage.	Leave Bombay about
Umsinga	4500	19th April 912.
Umvuma	5000	4th May "

Fares Rs. 400 to Rs. 440.

For farthest particulars, apply to—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
*Circassia	6716	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	12th Apr. 1912
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st "
*Caledonia	6388	G. Mitchell	3rd May "
*Elysia	6388	A. Haigh	17th " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	2nd June "
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	16th June "
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R.	6th July "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	20th July "
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	4th Aug. "
*Elysia	6388	A. Haig	18th Aug. "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th Sept. "
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	22nd Sept. "
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R.	11th Oct. "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd Oct. "
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	8th Nov. "
*Elysia	6388	A. Haig	21st Nov. "

* Fitted with Marconi wireless telegraphy.

FARES.

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 653	992
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 808	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Married Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, 3, Green Street, Fort.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers, Tons, Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
* Kaisar ..... 115 Thurs.	11 April	9 a.m.	C. M.
† Dumra ... 1695 Friday	12th April	6 a.m.	direct.
‡ Lhasa ... 2184 Mon.	15th April	11 a.m.	via P. D. & C. M.

*Cutch Mandvie.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHIRE (Weekly).

S. S. Kaisar, 1195 tons, on Thursday, 11th April calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Baroda," 3,172 tons, on Wednesday 17th April, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Basrah.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pundua," 3305 tons, on or about 18th April, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 20th April.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.

Nicol Road, near
10th April, 1912.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
Oceanien	4143	Mages	12th April 1912.
Armand Behic	6385	Lafont	9th May 1912.
Caledonien	4130	Melber	6th June 1912.
Sydney	4115	X	4th July 1912.
Dumbea	5685	Bellior	1st Aug. 1912.

PASSAGE FARES "B" RATE.

	I class	II class	III class
To Marseilles (single)	Rs. 594	495	225
Do. (return)	Rs. 891	743	405
To London (single)	Rs. 660	528	270
Do. (return)	Rs. 990	792	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building Hornby Road. Agent.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sardegna	6,000	T. Mattina	15th Apr. 1912.
Capri	6,000	P. Figari	25th Apr. 1912.
Sicilia	6,000	D. Maganzini	15th May 1912.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from,	Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, Rs. 740. Special Rates for Missionaries, Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY to SINGAPORE, KOBE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Poloevera	4,000	Lanza	16th Apr. 1912.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

SALOON Fares to COLOMBO, Rs. 75; to PENANG, Rs. 140; to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG, Rs. 220.

Subject to alterations.

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent,
Elphinstone Circle.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED, CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.
68 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital Paid up	Gold $ 3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund	" " 3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits	" " 316,083,58

LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Mexico.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Panama.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Colon.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Empire.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit; and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manilla
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Ylollo
Madras	Malacca	Hongkong
Rangoon	Kwala Lumpor F. M. S.	Canton
Colombo	Klang (F. M. States.)	Foochow
Karachi	Seremban (F. M. States.)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tientsin
Delhi	Batavia	Hankow
Penang	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Puket	Saigon	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays 10 30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 31.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent,
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE —16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED,

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 365,000

HEAD OFFICE :

60, Threadneedle Street, London, E C.

LONDON BANKERS

The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA BAHRU (Kelantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

WHEN
YOU ARE IN
NEED OF AN
INEXPENSIVE BUT
ABSOLUTELY RELIABLE
WATCH
FOR
POCKET USE OR FOR WRIST WEAR.
PLEASE APPLY TO
MARCKS & Co., LTD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

150° "SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL. 150°

"SHELL" "SHELL"

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED
"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA. 150° TEST

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET
"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

IMPORTED BY
THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,
GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

"SHELL" 150° "SHELL" 150°

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA FOR
ANTIMALARIC RANA

The incomparable specific against MALARIC FEVERS Prepared by the Chemist.

FRANCISCO RANA OF BARI IN ITALY.

CITRATE, (by A. BRIOSCHI & Co., of MILANO) an effervescent drink for the hot weather. Very pleasing to the taste. Every Family House should stock the CITRATE; and to travellers by Sea or Land is beneficial. Highly recommended.

THE ITALIAN STORES
C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
ENERGICAL SYRUP
THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS :
V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	150°	" "	
Chester	125°	" "	
Devoe's	125°	" "	
Monkey	125°	" "	

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

B. O. C KEROSINES { WATERLILY 150° F. CHUKKER 125° F. VICTORIA 125° F.
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.
MOTOR GREASES.
Specially Prepared for
MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.

BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.
Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

WEDDING	CAKES.
WEDDING	CAKE ORNAMENTS.
WEDDING	CAKE STANDS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOUQUETS.
WEDDING	CAKE WREATHS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOXES.
WEDDING	FLAGS.
WEDDING	FAVORS.
WEDDING	CRACKERS.
WEDDING	RECEPTIONS.
WEDDING	CONFETTI, Etc., Etc., Etc.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.
Telegrams :—"MONGIBROS," Telephone No. 325.

A CUP OF DELICIOUS COCOA IN 15 SECONDS

Everybody uses cocoa, and everybody knows that cocoa in the ordinary way is not quickly prepared. But you can now prepare a cup of this excellent food-beverage in 15 seconds or less by using . . .

ELESKA
DRY MILK COCOA
In ½lb and 1lb tins

NO EXTRA SUGAR OR MILK REQUIRED. ONLY BOILING WATER.

"ELESKA" contains the cocoa together with the proper amount of sugar and milk—all ready for instant use, in powdered form. The flavor is delicious and the quality excellent. "ELESKA" wins the praises of all at first taste.

TO BE OBTAINED FROM
DHUNJIBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGHUR & Co., Princess Street.
COWASJI RUTTONJI & SON, No. 1, Inside Crawford Market, Bombay.
P. C. SHROFF & SONS, Grant Road.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.
ALDRIDGE SALMON & CO., LTD.,
SIRDARS PALACE, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

S. S. "CITY OF YORK."
ARRIVED on 9th April, 1912.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the Docks. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS, AGENCY,
(KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,)
Agents.
Home Street, Bombay, 9th April, 1912.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the offices of the Company, Oriental Buildings, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of April, 1912, at 4 P.M.

To receive Directors' and Auditors' Report for the year ending 31st December, 1911. To elect Directors in room of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election, to confirm appointment of new Directors, and to sanction increase in Directors' fees. To elect Auditors and fix their remuneration. To declare a Dividend. To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 4th to 17th April, 1912, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.
Bombay, 3rd April, 1912.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE VILLAGE SANITATION FUND.

A MEETING of the Subscribers to the Florence Nightingale Village Sanitation Fund, will be held on THURSDAY, the 11th instant at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.), in Sir Vithaldas Thackersey's Office, 12, Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay.

K. NATARAJAN,
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS,
Hony. Secretaries.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888,
As amended by the City of Bombay Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1905.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, pursuant to Section 297 (1) (b) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as amended by the City of Bombay Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1905, that the Undersigned proposes to apply to the Municipal Corporation at their Meeting to be held in the month of June, 1912, or on such day thereafter as the said application can conveniently be disposed of, for authority to prescribe fresh lines, in substitution for the existing regular lines of the Public Street known as Thakurdwar Road near its junction with Girgaum Road.

A plan of this Street showing the existing regular lines of the Street and the fresh lines proposed to be prescribed in substitution therefor as aforesaid, is deposited at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, and can be inspected by any person desiring to do so, at any time during office hours.

Every person desirous of making any representation to the Corporation or of bringing before the Corporation any objection respecting the said proposal, may do so, by letter addressed to the Municipal Secretary at the Municipal Office, and delivered at the said office not less than three clear days before the day of such meeting.—Dated this 9th day of April, 1912.

P. R. CADELL,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

GRINDLAY & CO., SIMLA.

WE beg to announce for the information of our customers and the public generally that we shall OPEN at an early date a BRANCH OFFICE at SIMLA, for the transaction of BANKING and AGENCY business.

GRINDLAY & CO., LONDON.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.
GRINDLAY GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

HOME FOR LITTLE GIRLS (bright and happy) Gentlemen's Children at Richmond House, Caterham, Surrey, lessons if desired, large house and garden, Ref. in India.
Miss PEARSON AND MELLE,
Cochard.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the DIVIDENDS on certain shares in the Company declared between the 1st June, 1892 and the 31st May, 1908 remain unclaimed and that claims (if any) in respect of any such dividends should be submitted to the undersigned within six months from this date, accompanied by such evidence (if any) as may be available in support thereof. No claim received after the expiration of the said period will be entertained and any such dividends not so claimed as aforesaid will be forfeited by the Directors for the benefit of the Company under Article 105 of the Articles of Association of the Company.

A list of the shares with the amounts of the dividends and the names of the parties to whom the dividends are payable may be seen at the Office of the Company, No. 3 Wallace Street, Bombay, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily.

☞For The Bombay Burmah Trading Corp., Ltd.,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.
Bombay, 28th February 1912.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE 1 ANNA.
To be had from the "Bombay Gazette"

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,
April 11th and 12th.
TWO PERFORMANCES
OF
THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE
A FARCICAL ROMANCE
BY ROBERT MARSHALL,
Mrs. ACWORTH,
Miss. RATTRAY, Mrs. VALE, Mrs. VINES,
Capt. DAVIS.
Messrs. A. T. COOPER, R. H. T. MACKENZIE, R. E. FISCHER.
PROCEEDS IN AID OF
THE BOMBAY LEAGUE OF MERCY.

By kind permission of Lt. Col. H. R. VAUGHAN and the Officers, The Band of the 1st Royal Warwickshire Regt. will play the Entracte Music.

PRICES Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1.
Plan at Messrs S. ROSE & Co.

"MAIDANIA."

ALWAYS MERRY AND BRIGHT.
SATURDAY NEXT.
CHILDREN'S SPORTS.
At 6-30 VALUABLE PRIZES.
A TOY and a FREE RIDE on the Railway to All Children, between 6 and 8
OPENING NIGHT OF
KARLEKAR'S CIRCUS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY.
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES.

AN ORGAN RECITAL
will be given in
THE UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND,
WAUDBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
ON THURSDAY, 11TH APRIL, 1912,
at 8-30 P.M.
by DR. EDGAR FAULKNER.

VOCALISTS :—Mrs. HENDERSON & Mr. GUIBARA.

A collection will be taken for the upkeep of the new Organ.

DO YOU KNOW THIS MAN?
LEON KENDAL,
The World renowned
ASTROLOGER
AND
PALMIST,
of Regent Street, London, and Boulevard Haussmann, PARIS,
has the honour to announce a short season in Bombay.
Consultations daily personally and by correspondence.
FEES VERY MODERATE
AND
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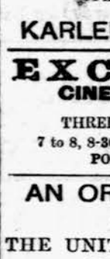
LEON KENDAL
NOW CENTRALLY LOCATED AT WATSON'S HOTEL.

DANN & CO.,
GENTS' SMART TAILORS.



NEW GOODS NOW ON VIEW.
MEN'S SMART TWEED AND FLANNEL
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PRICES :—From Rs. 18 to 35.
GENTS' NAVY BLUE SERGE Suit fast Indigo Dye.
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MEN'S WHITE FLANNEL AND SERGE TROUSERS.
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G. MEHTA & Co., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdool Rehman Street, Corner Pydhowni, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1288.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

WE STOCK new and second-hand motor cars, serviceable and cheap accessories. We undertake Electrical Installations. Satisfaction assured. Inquiries solicited. THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street Fort.

TO COMPOSITORS—TWO ENGLISH COMPOSITORS wanted for first-class Jobbing Work, none but good steady men need apply. Permanency if suitable. Write stating age, salary required, enclosing samples of work, and copies of testimonials to Box No. 499, care of this Paper.

TO COMPOSITORS.—TWO COMPOSITORS wanted for first-class Jobbing Work, none but good steady men need apply. Permanency if suitable. Write stating age, salary required, enclosing samples of work and copies of testimonials to Box No. 888, care of this Paper.

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ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

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THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable landed Properties at Sonapur Cross Lane, and at Tadwadi, near Cherabazar, Girgaon.

Under instructions from the mortgagees, Mr. Visram Dewjee and his wife Bai Hoorbai, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the day and at the time mentioned below on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Govind Janu Koli (an Insolvent) Mahadeo Janu Koli, Jagannath Janu Koli, Damoder Govind Koli, and Balkrishna Mahadeo Koli, the last two minors, under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 10th day of September, 1910, the following landed properties on the premises—

LOT No. 1, SONAPORE PROPERTY.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of April, 1912 at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.)

PARTICULARS: All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, situate at Sonapore Lane in the Registration sub-District of Bombay, bearing Municipal Ward No. 3551-52, Street No. 4-5, containing by admeasurement 110 square yards and 10 feet and bearing new Survey No. 3139 and bounded as follows :—On or towards the West by the Public Road and the house of Vithoba Shimpi, on or towards the South by the house of Vinayak Balkrishna Bhat, on or towards the North by the house of Sadanand Trimback Kale, and on or towards the East by charitable house of the Portuguese and the said house is now standing in the name of Kalia Bapuji Tandal in the Fazendar's books and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the mortgagors and their tenants.

LOT No. 2, TADWADI PROPERTY.

SAME DAY, at 5 p.m. (S.T.).

PARTICULARS :—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground whereof Kallanji Hargowan is the Fazendar, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate lying and being at Tadwadi near Chira Bazar, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 25 feet in breadth and 20 feet in length or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Raghoba Succaram, on or towards the South by the property of Dadabhai Treacher, on or towards the West by the property of Dr. Hormusji Bottlewala, and on or towards the East by the property of Radhabai and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under ward 3588, and Street No. 28, bearing new Survey No. 8141 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Tyabji, Dayabhai and Co., Solicitors for the mortgagees herein, at their Office No. 15, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Amratlal Dayaram, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Doongersey Road, Malabar Hill, on FRIDAY, the 12th April, 1912, at 3 p. m. (S.T.), valuable furniture such as sofas, easy and light chairs, marble topped tables and teapoys, large carpet, corner cabinets, pictures, iron and wooden cots, glass door cupboards, sideboard, flower stands, clock, hot water boiler, etc.

The property will be on view 2 days before the sale day.

SALE ON TUESDAY, 16th APRIL.

On TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Ridge, Malabar Hill (opposite the Bungalow of Mr. Gubbay, Collector) the very valuable and elegant teakwood and blackwood French-polished dining drawing office and bedroom furniture made to order by Wimbridge Rebert, Dorji Canji and others rich glassware and porcelainware, electo-plated ware by Elkington and Read Barton screw Telescopic dining table, elegant sideboard, dinner waggon drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs lined silk tapestry, elegant cabinets, chiffoniers and corner cabinets, marble and tiled topped tables and teapoys, Chesterfield sofas, handsome partition screens, book cases, iron and brass bedsteads complete, substantial made single and double almyrahs, clothes and gown presser, wardrobe, chest-of-drawers marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, English palm stands sweet toned cottage piano by Joseph Hollis London wind-proof table, hanging and floor lamps, iron safe Cambay rugs and carpets, English-made lady's side saddle size No. 3, child's saddle, large collection of valuable garden plants in pots such as maiden hair ferns, various palms and other flowering plants in pots and baskets, etc., the property of L. J. Robertson, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, proceeded to England and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 10th April, 1912.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 2-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 p.m. (S.T.)

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.
1 chestnut Australian mare, good trotter, hunted throughout the season, never sick nor sorry, sound and goes in harness.
1 rubber-tyred light boat-phaeton by Casterton, in very good order, with a silver white Arab horse free from bad marks and a set of plated mounted harness.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 10th April, 1912.

THE GREATEST PROBLEM OF LIFE

is how to keep it Thoroughly fit and well and to attain the highest pitch of happiness. To make life and work a pleasure it is of absolute necessity that the system should be so kept as to meet the demands made upon it. Are you aware of this?

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have at last solved the greatest problems by providing a food-tonic of prompt and sure results with a definite specific action on blood and nerves. They bring youth and strength back and keep the whole organism strung up to the pitch of perfect health

PRICE—Re. 1 for a tin of 32 Pills.
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COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes :—
4 inch by 4¼ inch...Rupee 1 per hundred
9¼ inch by 4¼ inch...Annas 4 per " "
If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 3 per 1,000.
5 13-16 inch by 3⅜ inch, Re. 2½ per thousand
If printed on flap Re. 4 per thousands.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

IMPORTANT TO SILK MERCHANTS.
AUCTION SALE OF 33 CASES SATIN, PEKIN and DAMAS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th April, 1912, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, by order of Davi Dass Sharma, Esq., and on account and at the risk of Mr. Kessowji Kanji :—

D	D				
206	515—1	case	20	pieces	satin, 32"
S					
207	519—1	,,	25	,,	Pekin, 16½/17"
207	527—1	,,	25	,,	,, ,,
219	529—1	,,	25	,,	,, 17"
220	530—1	,,	25	,,	,, 32"
191	534—1	,,	25	,,	,, 16½/17"
192	535—1	,,	25	,,	,, ,,
206	538—1	,,	20	,,	satin, 32"
219	543—1	,,	25	,,	Pekin, 17"
220	544—1	,,	25	,,	,, 32"
222	545—1	,,	25	,,	satin, 17"
190	546—1	,,	25	,,	Pekin, 16½/17"
191	547—1	,,	25	,,	,, ,,
207	548—1	,,	25	,,	,, 17"
207	549—1	,,	25	,,	,, ,,
193	550—1	,,	25	,,	,, 16½/17"
192	553—1	,,	25	,,	,, ,,
230	556—1	,,	25	,,	damas, 20"
231	557—1	,,	25	,,	,, ,,
231	558—1	,,	25	,,	,, ,,
190	560—1	,,	25	,,	Pekin, 16½/17"
219	563—1	,,	25	,,	,, 17"
220	564—1	,,	25	,,	,, 32"
231	570—1	,,	25	,,	damas, 20"
230	574—1	,,	25	,,	,, ,,
351 or 231	581—1	,,	25	,,	,, ,,
232	584—1	,,	25	,,	,, ,,
243	587—1	,,	25	,,	satin, 17"
243	588—1	,,	25	,,	,, ,,
215	596—1	,,	28	,,	,, 20"
230	599—1	,,	25	,,	damas, 20"
230	600—1	,,	25	,,	,, ,,
244	601—1	,,	25	,,	satin, 17"

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 3 days from the day of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
RARE OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE CONSISTING OF JEWELLERY INDIAN CURIOSITIES, SILVERWARE, OLD CHINAWARE, BRASSWARE, etc., of a Jeweller's shop, on Apollo Bunder.

Under instructions from Messrs. Gopal Brothers, Jewellers, closing their business, Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 12th and SATURDAY the 13th April, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) at Candy House, opposite the Taj Mahal Hotel on Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder, the entire stock-in-trade of the said shop, consisting of real jewellery, necklaces, rings, brooches, earrings, pendants, loose turquoises, moonstones, amethysts, old jade, stove ornaments, Indian, Burma, Madras, China and watch silverware, such as trays, vases, bowls, cups, buckles, umbrella handles, photo frames, powder boxes, cigarette cases, spoons, bangles, silver cups and saucers, blackwood old and new engraved and Sahranpore furniture, such as tables, screens, trays, Lassa and Benares brassware, old and new Chinaware, bronze and eloissoneware, Indian curiosities, Indian and Persian carpets, Ceylon and ebonywood elephants, Jaipore marble figures, Lucknow clay and sandalwood figures and fruits, Delhi miniature paintings, ivory figures, Madras and Lucknow embroidery works, Cashmere photo frames, set with turquoises and crystals, boxes, buckles etc., hand painted Tibettan pictures, India paintings, sandal and ebonywood engraved boxes, old Persian shield helmet, Japanese antimony trays, boxes, photo frames, handsome engraved ebonized fourfold screen durable shop furniture, made to order, such as sliding door, large glass cupboards, show cases, etc., and other miscellaneous things.

In lots to suit purchasers.
The above is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th April, 1912.

CRICKET
FOR THE
MILLION.
SIX ATTRACTIVE ARTICLES
BY
WILFRED RHODES
(of Yorkshire and England; a prolific scorer off Australian bowling.)
J. T. TYLDESLEY
(of Lancashire; England's greatest professional bat).
G. L. JESSOP
(whose hard hitting has revolutionised cricket methods).
P. R. LeCOUTEUR
(of Oxford University, Surrey and Gentlemen XI.'s; an Australian Rhodes' scholar).
M. C. BIRD
(Captain of Surrey; he may yet captain England).
E. H. D. SEWELL
(Coach at Oval; a keen student of modern cricket).

WILL APPEAR IN THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE
IN MAY.

These articles are brightly written and full of the vigour of the game. They cover points that thousands of readers like to see discussed by practical cricketers with experience of first-class Cricket.

The Value of Bowling
by WILFRED RHODES.
On Hitting
by G. L. JESSOP.
Great Games I have seen
by J. T. TYLDESLEY.
How to Win Matches
by M. C. BIRD.
The Psychology of Cricket
by P. R. LeCOUTEUR.
"Googlie" Bowling
by E. H. D. SEWELL.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 900,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
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Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
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Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Nuwara-Eliya,	Kampala.
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accorned does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141 BOMBAY
W. J. K. HEGARTY,
Acting Manager.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,000.

THE HON'BLE SIR PHIROZSHA M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E., CHAIRMAN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—3 per cent. per annum allowed from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSIT :—12 months deposits are received at 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods on application.

Loans granted on approved Securities.

Purchase and Sale of Securities effected at ¼ per cent. commission.

AUDITORS :—Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants.

HEAD OFFICE:
Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALLA, C.A.I.B. (London), Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... " 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ... " 17,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
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Astung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
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Calcutta	Newchwang
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Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
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Lincyang	Tiehling
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Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager
Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Mandvi (Bombay), Rajkot, Sukkur and Surat.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be showed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.

CALCUTTA OFFICE:
103, Clive Street, Calcutta.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
CALLED UP £400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £600,000

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Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
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J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

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A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

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BANGKOK	JOHORE,	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANDON	LYONS	Do. HONGKONG
COLOMBO	MALAOUA,	SINGAPORE
FOOCHOW	MANILA,	SOURABAYA
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG	PEKING	YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up).....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).....Rs. 29,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Post Box No. 45.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL Fcs. 200,000,000, (£8,000,000.)
CAPITAL (fully paid up) ....£ 8,000,000
SURPLUS.....£ 1,360,000

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, APRIL 8.] [BOMBAY, APRIL 9.

FINANCIAL.

Bar Silver in New York... ... 58 3-4—1-8
Exchange on London at New York..486 7-8—1-8

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—Market closed.
New York official noon call May 10·78 ; July 10·94.

NEW YORK— Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 24,000
" Receipts at " last year ... 5,063
" Exports to Great Britain ... 22,000
" Exports to Continent ... 36,000
" Spot Cotton— ... 11·25+25

Futures—Month of May. 10 89+21 } Advanced owing to bull support and short covering and to limited offerings.
Futures—Month of July 11·05+22 }

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton ... 11 5-16+1-8
Futures month of May. ... 11·44 + 20
Futures month of July ... 11·47 + 22
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... ... — 14 5-8—1-8

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [9TH APRIL 1912.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 6th and 7th April, 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	76	62,455
B B and C I Railway ...	31	34,097

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—
The Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay is 69 lakhs down.

EXCHANGE :—
The Banks reopened this morning after the Easter holiday. The market opened quiet at 1s. 4 1-32d. T. T., 1s. 4 1-16d. on Demand and 1s. 4 1-4d. for 3 months' sight Credits. There has been little enquiry for Bank remittance and Private bills are scarce. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—
T. T. on London ...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft ...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight ...1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. do forward ...1s. 4 7-32d. May.
Do. do France ...171
Do. do Marks ...139 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight ...142 2-4
Shanghai " ...195 1-4
Japan " ...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—
The market opened steady at 96 9-16 for Cash and the Settlement and kept at this price during the greater part of the day, with a small business passing but closes steadier as under.

We quote :—
Cash ... ... Rs. 96 11 0
Settlement ... " 96 10 0

BULLION :—
The London market was closed yesterday. In New York Bar Silver was quoted 1-8 lower at 58 3-4. The local market has been quiet and closing rates are as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—
English Bar Gold ... ... Rs 23 15 0
Australian " ... ... " 23 15 0
Sovereigns " ... ... " 15 0 0
Silver Ready ex duty ... ... " 70 10 0 a
" 1st Settlement ... " 63 4 0
(a) Cut bars.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—
The New York and New Orleans markets re-opened yesterday and report a further sharp advance of about 20 points (at the close) owing to continued unfavourable weather reports from America. Private telegrams report serious damage by overflows in the South, and that the crop has a poor start. The local market opened with prices quoted higher all round, particularly for New Crop, and remained steady during the day closing firm after the strong Liverpool opener.

For ready cotton there is a better and prices are higher owing to the rise in contract rates and less pressure to sell on the part of holders.

QUOTATIONS :—
Fine M. G. Broach ... ... Rs. 283 May.
Fine M.G. Wardha Hinganghat ,, 283 "
Fine M. G. Nagpur ... ... " 285 "
Fine M. G. Dhamangaon ... ... " 280 "
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola... ... " 276 "
Fine M. G. Khandeish ... ... " 266 "
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ... ... " 260 "
Fine M. G. Bengal ... ... " 264 "
Good H. G. Westerns ... ... " 272 "
Good M. G. Westerns ... ... " 277 "
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar ... ... " 297 "

NEW CROP.
Good M. G. Broach ... ... " 295 Mar. 1913.
F. G. H. G. Bengal's ... ... " 244-5 Jan. "

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—
Opening Tone ... ... Strong.
Estimated Sales ... ... 8,000 bales
Total Imports ... ... 77,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

April-May.	May-June.	June-July.
6·15 +16	6·15 +16	6·15 +16
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·13 +15	6·09 +15	6·06 +15
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·04 +15	6·03 +16	6·13 +16

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
The local market is firm with a fairly useless passing.

We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 11 6 0 B.T.
April-May ... " 11 14 0 B.T.

RAPESEED :—
The market is firm. We Quote :—
Brown Delhi A.-M. ... Rs. 7 15 0 R.T.
Yellow Cawnpore ... " 8 5 0 R.T.

HINGELLYSEED :—
Tone—Firm.
We quote :—
Sold White 85 p.c. ... Rs. 57 0 0
Mogbi ... " 56 0 0
Black Katni ... " 48 0 0
Yellow Hinganghat ... " 60 0 0

POPPYSEED :—
Tone—Firm. We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 11 6 0 B. T.
Ap.-May ... ... " 11 11 0 B. T.

CASTORSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 35 8 0
Forward ... " 7 2 0 B.T.

COTTONSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Ready. ... ...Rs. 26 0 0

GROUNDNUTS :—
Tone—Steadier. We quote :—
Bold... ... ... Rs. 44 0 0
Small ... ... Rs. 42 8 0

WHEAT :—
The market is firm. We quote :—
White Pissi ready 85 p.c. Rs. 5 6 6 R.T.
" Delhi A.-M. ... " 5 6 9 B. T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay ...	...	...	1,790
Bank of India ...	...	...	64 1-2
Eastern Bank ...	...	...	20
Indian Specie ...	...	...	50 1-2

MILLS.

Central India S & W Co...	...	...	2,080
Davar ...	...	...	433 3-4
Kohinoor	...	...	775
Manockji Petit	...	...	2,540
New Great Eastern ...	...	...	208 3-4
Standard	...	...	1,290

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. O. Ordinary ...			152
Bombay E. S. & T. O. Preference...			177
Bombay S N Co Ord. ...	...		274 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill ...	...		1,785
Tata Hydro E P S Co Ld Ordy			525

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley... 515

TWO DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m., on Monday :—

Cotton ...	...	...	13,699 bales
Wheat ...	...	...	33,413 owts.
Linseed ...	...	...	49,597 "
Rapeseed ...	...	...	11,437 "
Gingellyseed ...	...	...	3,191 "
Poppyseed ...	...	...	1,320 "
Groundnuts...	...	...	2,351 "
Castorseed ...	...	...	20,381 "
Rice ...	...	...	11,314 "
Myrabollams ...	...	...	3,223 "
Cottonseed ...	...	...	17,084 "
Mowrseed ...	...	...	53 "
Gram ...	...	...	5,798 "
Joowar ...	...	...	13,961 "
Maize ...	...	...	3,794 "

BANK OF BOMBAY

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 4th April 1912, as compared with the statement for the week ending 30th March 1912 :—

LIABILITIES.	Mar. 30. Rs.	Apr. 4. Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	1,06,00,000	1,06,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	1,71,38,497	1,39,53,336
Public Deposits at Branches ...	10,84,11,546	10,52,60,006
Post Bills ...	3,311	3,311
Sundries ...	20,43,333	21,04,100
	14,81,96,687	14,19,20,753
ASSETS.		
Government Securities ...	2,29,62,389	2,29,68,675
Other authorised Securities	1,42,195	1,42,196
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	2,31,11,123	2,25,91,281
Loans do. do. ...	2,86,05,163	2,96,96,183
Bills discounted and purchased ...	2,31,73,521	2,28,35,046
Dead Stock ...	2,26,622	2,26,622
Stamps ...	6,248	6,133
Bullion ...	6,34,680	5,91,868
Balances with other Banks.	12,40,161	16,42,319
Sundries... ...	3,59,084	3,88,790
Cash ...	4,77,35,221	4,08,31,641
	14,81,96,657	14,19,20,753

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—120 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co ; 2 bales hides, N Kasam; 144 cwts chutney, M Poonjiajee and Sons ; 65 bales wool, S Dossa and Co ; 19 bales wool, A H Mowjee and Co ; 35 bales wool, K Khairaz ; 38 bales wool, F F Campbell and Co ; 5 bales wool, B Tulochand ; 15 bales wool, H G J H Moofirkhan ; 20 bales wool, J Veer-chand ; 101 bales wool, The Bombay Co; 67 bales wool, M Ramjidas ; 110 bales cotton-waste, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR GLASGOW.

Circassia s—146 cwts myrabollams, L Pragji.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Circassia s—7 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 6 bales twist, W H Brady and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Clearpool s—4,125 cwts myrabollams, P Mathooradas and Co ; 2,600 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Turkistan s—10,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros ; 1185 cwts castorseed 2,300 cwts myrabollams, L Peraj ; 7,375 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji ; 1,001 cwts myrabollams, S Cooverjee and Co; 162 cwts myrabollams, L Pragjee.

Hindoo s—6,000 cwts castorseed, L Dreyfus and Co ; 3,000 cwts wheat 5,000 cwts cottonseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—990 cwts linseed, 60 cwts gingellyseed, J Fachiri ; 6,000 cwts castorseed, L Dreyfus and Co ; 29 bales hemp, D M Doongaji and Co ; 17 cases marbleware, Thos Cook and Sons ; 62 cwts oilbanum, The Bombay Commercial Agency.

Southville s—3,000 cwts teolseed, 1.500 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros ; 2,001 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

Varzin s—55 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons ; 4,000 cwts castorseed, L Dreyfus and Co ; 4,970 cwts groundnuts, 9490 cwts gingellyseed, 201 cwts mustardseed, J Fachiri.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Hab.burg s—25 bales twist, W H Brady and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Dalemoor s—916 bales cotton, 5,000 cwts rapeseed, 4,558 cwts groundnuts, 23,300 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros ; 2,000 cwts linseed, M Valabdas ; 1,001 cwts myrabollams, S Cooverjee and Co ; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Varzin s—330 bales cotton, 110 bales gunny cuttings and 135 bales cottonfly and waste, W Wolf and Sons ; 440 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 2 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 239 bales cotton waste etc., Solomon Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Pearlmoor s—55 bales cotton, H. N. Madraswalla and Co ; 255 cwts dairy products, A. C. Kohler ; 27 cwts cardamom, G. Suchedina and Co ; 2,001 cwts mustardseed, A. Blascheck and Co ; 2,000 cwts linseed, B. S. Lloyd and Co ; 248 bales cottonfly &c., Salmon Bros.

Varzin s—495 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 395 bales cotton, Salmon Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Southville s—200 bales cotton, H. Goculdas ; 125 cwts olibanum, M. Jafferbhoy ; 200 bales cotton The Bombay Co ; 200 bales cotton, W. Wolf and Sons.

Sardegna s—300 bales cotton, W. Wolf and Sons ; 87 cwts olibanum, M. Jafferbhoy ; 100 bales cotton, W. Pavri and Co ; 50 bales cotton, G. Dossa and Co.

Majidi s—200 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Habsburg s—222 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 125 cwts olibanum, The Bombay [Commercial Agency ; 40 bales twist, Khan and Khan ; 110 bales twist, E. Spinner and Co ; 195 cwts olibanum, P. Jethabhoy.

FOR PORT SAID for Orders.

Fairport s—65,800 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Hadsburg s—120 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

Sarpegna s—4,000 cwts wheat, C Boggiano and Co; 100 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Habsburg s—200 cwts olibanum, P Jethabhoy.

FOR STETLIN.

Pearlmoor s—201 cwts mustardseed, A Blascheck and Co.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the past 24 hours up to 6 a. m., yesterday :—

	Plague attacks.	Plague deaths.
Total...	31	24
Same date last year...	56	47
Total mortality from all causes...	130	
Same date last year...	154	

CHARTERED BANK.

Proceedings at the General Meeting.

The fifty-eighth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China was held on Wednesday of mail week on the Bank's premises, 38, Bishopsgate, E.C., Sir Mantagu Coraish Turner (chairman) presiding.

Mr. T. H. Whitehead (one of the managers) having read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman said: Gentlemen,—I presume you will take the report and balance-sheet as read. (Hear, hear.) If that is so, I will proceed to make a few remarks before putting the first resolution. A reference to the balance-sheet will show that the aggregate of the figures under the various headings has now reached the satisfactory sum of £25,000,000 sterling, the highest figure yet recorded in the history of the Bank, and an increase of £2,000,000 sterling over the figures shown in our last report. That is sufficient evidence, I think, that the business of the Bank is steadily progressing and that we are having a fair share of the general expansion of trade throughout the Eastern world. Naturally, with increased trade, we have increased competition, and the margins of profit grow finer and finer, and it is not possible without an increased turnover without tapping fresh sources of business—that is to say without opening out new agencies or branches which entail, of course, additional cost in the way of establishment, and premises—that we can hope to maintain the standard of our earnings in previous years. I am glad to say that we have up to the present been able to do so, and seeing that trade is in a very healthy condition, and that prospects are good, not only in the East, I think that with peace assured, industrial and political, we can look forward with confidence to the future. The national uprising in China against the Manchu dynasty, far wider and more extended than we at first realised caused a general paralysis of trade especially in the north of China. Producers were unable to send their goods into the market centres, while importers would not take the risk of sending their goods up-country into the provinces where there were disturbances on all sides. The consequence naturally was that trade was at a standstill, and it has been so for the past six months. Both bankers and merchants have suffered alike. They had to submit to a compulsory policy of sitting still and awaiting events. Now that the new form of Government in China seems to be practically assured, and there is an element of safety in the transaction of business again, we can expect a slow but steady expansion of trade in China, and provided Government is once permanently settled, that peace is assured in China itself, and the troublesome currency problem is set at rest, China should become in the course of events a very prosperous country. Of course, at the moment the position is not quite as bright as it might be, and until the matter of foreign loans is assured, we cannot expect the New Government to do much in the way of pacifying the districts, but that, we have every reason to believe will come in time. One remarkable feature in connection with the revolution has been the comparative immunity of foreigners from harm, either in the matter of personal danger or the destruction of property belonging to foreigners. I think it is very creditable to both parties of the Chinese that this has been accomplished. In Java, thanks to excellent tobacco crops and sugar crops, coupled with very good prices, the season must have been extremely beneficial both to cultivators and to exporters. This will prove beneficial to the import trade of European goods, which has been somewhat dull in the past twelve months. As regards the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States, I need only say that they are in a condition of peaceful prosperity. Burmah has again had an excellent rice crop, with phenomenal prices, an extraordinary demands for rice in Japan and in other Eastern countries, in addition to the normal demands for India and Europe. Here, again, the cultivator and the middle-man must be benefiting considerably in the present season. In India we have had on the Western coast, at Gujarat Cutch and Kathiawar, a deficient rainfall, which amounted at one time to extreme scarcity and the fear of possible famine, but thanks to a late rainfall prospects improved and India, as a whole, we may say, is in a highly properous condition, with excellent crops and a good export demand. This prosperity is reflected in various ways, notably in the good demand we have had for Manchester goods. The business which has resulted in the last three months has been a record even for India and Manchester. In addition to that we know that very large orders for Manchester goods were placed during the later months of last year. Then, again, we have seen a persistent and steady demand for Council Bills, showing the amount of money which is required to finance crops in India, and we have also the fact that the imports of gold—bars and sovereigns—into India continues on a remarkably big scale. We know that the net imports of gold—bars and sovereigns—into India for the twelve months ended December 31 were a little over £20,000,000 sterling. While the figures that I have from January 1 up to the middle of this month show that the shipments total £9,717,000, as against £6,804,000 in the corresponding period of last year. This is, I would have you note, from January 1 to March 13. For that period the shipments of gold to India from London, Egypt and Australia total, as I have said, £9,712,000.

NEW AGENCIES.

During the past twelve months agencies of the Bank have been opened at Canton, Puket, Malacca and Hoilo, and in January last, as a consequence of the transfer of the capital of India from Calcutta to Delhi, the directors deemed it advisable to open an agency in Delhi. Now agencies are seldom remunerative to begin with, for the initial costs are heavy, but we confidently expect that these agencies will in time prove a source of profit to the Bank. As to the cost of establishment I need only repeat what I said last year, namely, that keeping down expenditure consistently with efficiency is a matter which is constantly engaging the attention of the directors. I would like to state that all the securities have been written down to the market value at December 31 last, and the depreciation was provided for out of profits. One critic has suggested that this is a little too much and questioned whether the staff were sufficiently remunerated. Well, gentlemen, if they were not sufficiently remunerated we should not be able to keep them. We do our best to pay them fair and liberal salaries, and we recommend this bonus because we think the staff thoroughly deserve it. (Applause.) It is all very well passing a very cordial vote of thanks to the staff, but by the time that vote of thanks has travelled from 6,000 to 8,000 miles the freshness and the bloom has withered up. (Laughter.) Now, a bonus such as we recommend to-day is a tangible proof of your appreciation of the services of the staff, and so long as this bank is sufficiently prosperous to be able to pay a bonus to the staff I am sure you gentlemen will not grudge it. (Hear, hear.) I do not think I have any further remarks to make, and I will now formally move : "That the report, as presented, together with the balance-sheet and profit and loss account be approved and adopted," and I will ask Sir Alfred Dent to second the motion.

Sir Alfred Dent, K. C. M.G., seconded the motion.

No questions being asked, or comments made, the resolution was at once put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

The Chairman : then moved that a dividend at the rate of 15 per annum, free of income tax, for the half-year ended December 31 last, be now declared, payable on and after the 27th inst.

Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K. C. I. E., seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

The Chairman stated that. That concluded the business of the meeting.

Mr. Healey then said. If that concludes the business of the meeting. I should like before we separate to propose that the best thanks of the shareholders be given to the directors and staff for their successful management of the Bank, and in doing so I would like to say that I was very pleased to hear from the chairman his remarks upon the appreciation which the directors have shown of the services of the members of the staff by paying them a bonus. We as shareholders have to thank the directors for showing their appreciation of the work of the staff by voting them a substantial bonus. I have much pleasure in proposing the resolution.

Mr. Alwyne Turner seconded the proposition and said I have also had occasion to see the way in which the business of the Company is conducted in the East, and I can only say that the shareholders ought to have great pleasure in voting the bonus, for I do not know any bank in the East where the business is better looked after. I can certainly say that the Chattered Bank has always performed my little business with a great deal of attention, and have always had one point in view, and that was the safety of the Bank.

The vote was unanimously accorded.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and Re. 1 for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

MANT—March 27, at Lahore, Eileen Audrey, elder daughter of Mr. E. A. Mant, I. C. S., and Mrs. Mant, aged 5 years and 9 months.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Meeting of the Indian Cricket Team Committee, Naoraji Buildings, 6 p.m.

Colaba Land and Mill Co., extraordinary meeting, Bradbury Brady and Co.'s office, 4-30 p.m.

Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Co., general meeting, Forbes Street, 3-30 p.m.

The Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.

H. E. the Governor presides at the annual meeting of the Bombay Sanitary Association, Municipal Hall, 5-30 p.m.

Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Co., Tamarind Lane, 4-30 p.m.

The President and Members of the Students' Brotherhood "At Home" from 6-8 p.m. (S.T.), at the Presidency Association Rooms, Apollo Bunder.

Maidania, 6-30 p.m. to 12 midnight.

Coronation Cinematograph, Girgaum, Sandhurst Road, four shows every evening.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim : "He who undertakes too much seldom succeeds."—Dutch Proverb.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Mantua," with the English mails of the 29th of March, left Aden at 2 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 5 a.m. on Friday.

DEPARTURES.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday next.

LECTURE.—A lecture in the Catholic Library, Cavel, will be delivered by the Rev. Ch. Flink S. J., Professor St. Xavier's College on "The Literary Renaissance in its earlier Stage," on Thursday at 7 p.m.

FATAL BURNS.—A Hindu girl, named Sundri, aged 7, residing in Sonapur Lane, was playing with her sister, when they upset a lamp. Sundri sustained severe burns and succumbed to her injuries on Monday evening.

HOT TEA CAUSES DEATH.—Mybu Illiah Allabux, a Mahomedan, aged 25, went to a tea-shop on the 3rd instant and drank a whole cup of hot tea in one gulp. His tongue and throat were scalded and was taken to hospital, where his condition grew worse, and he died on Monday, of septic pneumonia.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—The annual general meeting of the Bombay Sanitary Association will be held in the Municipal Council Hall on Wednesday, 10th instant, at 5-30 p.m., and His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will preside.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Messageries Maritimes s. s. "Oceanien" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 1 p. m. on Friday, the 12th instant. Letters, &c., for Aden and Berbera will also be despatched by this steamer.

NAIB-DASTUR R. E. SANJANA'S LECTURE.—Under the auspices of the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy College Union, Naib-Dastur Rustomji Edulji Sanjana, B. A., will deliver a public lecture on "Man, His Essential Training in Ancient Iran and in Modern Times", at the Framji Cowasji Institute, Dhobi Talao, to-morrow Thursday, at 6-30 p. m. (S. T.), when the Hon. Mr. Justice F. C. C. Beaman, I. C. S., will preside.

FIRE-WORKS FACTORY ABLAZE.—Yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out in a shop situated on the ground-floor of a four-storeyed house in Augre's Cart at Girgaum. The upper floors of the house were utilised as residential quarters, while on the ground floor were a number of shops in one of which fire-works were manufactured. The owner of this shop went out, and in his absence, a servant of his, set fire to a fountain made of fire-works. This lighted some other fire-works. The fire engines quickly turned out on the spot and put out the fire. The extent of the damage is not known.

COMING CONCERT.—It is interesting to hear that Bombay music lovers have still another treat in store before the season draws to a close. We understand that an exceptionally attractive programme has been arranged by Mrs. Ben Hiok for a concert, which will take place at the Town Hall on Tuesday, April 23rd at 9-30 p. m. and that amongst others, the following artists have already promised to assist. Mrs. Sharpe, Mrs. Portlock, Mrs. Ben Hiok, Mr. Guibara, Herr Hallauer and Signor Mori etc. The proceeds will be given to the Girls' Friendly Society, and a large audience is anticipated.

DEATH OF A GREAT JAPANESE MERCHANT.—A wire was received in Bombay yesterday morning from Japan by the Bombay branch of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd., (the Japanese cotton office in this), announcing the death of Mr. Saburosuke Mitsui, a lineal decendent of the renowned Mitsui Family of Japan. A meeting of the local cotton merchants was held at Colaba last evening presided over by Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, Vice-Chairman of the Bombay Cotton Exchange, when it was unanimously resolved to send a letter of condolence to the family of the deceased gentleman in a suitable way.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day :—

March ...	Territorial ... Blankenburg
Overture ...	Poet and Peasant ... Suppe
Selection ...	The Merry Widow ... F. Lehar
Valse ...	Pour le Fal ... Elliot
Selection ...	The Dairymaids ... Rubens
Bell Gavotte ...	Les Cloches de St Malo ... Rimmer
Serenade ...	An Evening in Toledo ... Schmeling

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel H. R. Vaughan and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion the Royal Warwickshire Regiment will play the following selection of music commencing at 6 p.m, to-day :—

March ...	Pomp & Circumstances (No. 1) ... Elgar
Valse ...	A Thousand Kisses ... Joyce
Selection ...	Polissiana ... Pelissier
Three Pieces by ...	Tschaikowsky
No. 1 Chant Sans Paroles, No. 2 Chanson Triste, No. 3 Chanson Humoresko.	
Pfeif Lied from ...	Fruhlingsluft ... Strauss
Three Dances from ...	Henry VIII ... German
No. 1 Morris Dance. No. 2 Shepherds Dance No. 3 Torch Dance.	
Selection ...	Harry Lauder's Songs ... Arr. Hume
Two Step ...	Gaeta ... Eckersley

LADY CLARKE'S WORK GUILD FOR 1911.—The work Guild of the National Indian Association carried on its work in 1911, on the same lines as was followed in the previous years, of its existence. Mrs Parakh has been Honorary Treasurer ever since the Guild was started, and Mrs. Orr was Honorary Secretary throughout 1911. In 1911 expenses on material amounted to Rs. 950-11-9, which is about the average. In 1910, out of the 1904 articles of clothing made up, and presented to different institutions by the Guild, no less than 1,096 were presented to the Gocaldass Tejpal, Sir J. J., Sir Dinshs Petit, and Bai Motlibai Hospitals. Nothing was required by these Hospitals in 1911, as Government made good all their requirements. Nevertheless the number of articles made up, and presented to different institutions by the Guild in 1911 amounted to Rs. 55. It is gratifying to note that the Mothers Union of Middle Colaba consisting of some twelve ladies assisted materially in this good work. Though the members of workers in the Guild is very small compared with the total number of lady members of the National Indian Associations, a larger number assist with donations and subscriptions on which the Guild entail depends for the purchase of materials. From the accounts it may be seen that donations and subscriptions amounted to Rs. 1,730, or considerably exceeded the expenses of the year, so that the opening balance of Rs. 970-8-6, give into a closing balance of Rs. 1,590-6-3. The annual demand for clothes from the various institutions in Bombay in need of help, is however so great, that this balance could easily be expended without fully satisfying it, if only more workers would come forward to assist in making up the clothes. It is open to the Guild to employ "derzies" to make up the clothes required, but it is more in accordance. With the object, and aims of the Guild that clothes should be made up by the members themselves. If however no more than the present workers out of the larger members of the I. N. A. in Bombay offer their services in 1912, the question of employing the deserving poor in making up some of the clothes required will be taken into consideration.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

At a meeting of the Trustees held on the 9th April 1912 the following note on the Revenue Receipts for the year ended 31st March 1912 was submitted :—

The following is an abstract of the Revenue Receipts ("excluding Special Receipts") for the year which closed on 31st March 1912 :—

Heads of Account.	Budget E'mates 1911-12.	Actual Receipts 1911-12.	Actual Receipts 1910-11.
Bandar Properties ...	29,04,350	29,36,000	29,09,186
Princes & Victoria Docks ...	43,31,000	42,82,000	45,36,401
Merewether Dry Dock ...	1,61,000	1,62,000	1,67,480
Interest and Miscellaneous ...	4,47,730	4,65,000	4,61,702
General Account Total...	78,44,086	79,05,000	80,73,769
Port Department	2,67,300	2,80,000	2,71,925
Port Department and General Account, Total ...	81,11,386	81,85,000	83,45,694
Pilotage	1,41,800	2,44,000	2,42,248
Grand Total ...	83,53,186	84,29,000	85,97,962

(a) From Rs. 8,587,962, the sum of Rs. 523,618 was remitted in the form of Rebate in 1911-11. The Rebate was discontinued in 1911 and 1912.

The actual receipt for 1911-12 very closely approximated the estimates showing a difference (increase) of only Rs. 75,814.

Compared with 1910-11, which was a record year the receipts of 1911-12 were less by Rs.1,59,000, but they were Rs.6,48,000 more than in the year 1909—10 the next highest on record.

Complete statistics of the trade of the year are not yet available, but the decrease in the receipts was due largely to the partial failure of the cotton crop and falling off in exports of grain and imports of rice.

The Surplus Receipts, after meeting all expenditure, available for transfer to the Reserve Fund, will, it is expected, be about Rs. 9 1-4 lakhs. This will bring the Revenue Reserve Fund up to about Rs. 77 1-2 lakhs.

The figures are not find at this date, but it is not anticipated that there will be any material change.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

.....	For week ending 22nd Mar. 1912.	Total from 1st April 1911 to 22nd Mar. 1912	For week ending 22nd Mar. 1911.	Total from 1st April 1910 to 22nd Mar. 1911.
Vessels piloted into Harbour.	23	1,201	23	1,177
Vessels piloted out of Harbour.	20	1,205	29	1,176
Vessels transported ...	19	802	26	898
Vessels attended to ...	1	71	2	76
Vessels warped ...	1	57	1	57

FOREIGN CABLES.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Tenerife Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 9th April, 1912.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	9	11	...	2	59
Teheran ...	9	12	20	1	12
Suez ...	9	13	50	1	0

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Morocco are subject to very great delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk (18-6-11).

Telegrams for all places in interior of China excepting stations on the coast booked by routes other than Bhamo can be accepted at sender's risk (25-10-11)

Telegrams may be accepted for all places in China via Bhamo but only at sender's risk (29-2-12).

Until further notice code Telegrams for Turkey cannot be accepted (14-10-11).

Italian Administration notify that Telegrams for Tripoli are admitted only in plain language and at sender's risk. As an exceptional measure short telegrams in code or cipher language are also admitted if forwarded via Italy and those concerned deposit two copies of their code one at the Tripoli Telegraph Office and the other at the Telegraph Office at Rome (30-10-11).

Owing to bad weather telegrams for Casablanca Mogador and Robat are subject to great delay (9-2-12).

In consequence of floods communication between Spain and Portugal interrupted in Portuguese territory. Traffic for Lisbon and beyond should be sent by post from Badajoz at 18-30 hours daily (15-2-12).

Telegrams for Brazil via North Atlantic cables can only be accepted at sender's risk (10-2-12).

Line to Abwas Sheshter continues interrupted. Telegrams for Sheshter or Schouschter should bear instructions "Post Bushire". Rates to be collected is that for Bushire (8-2-12).

Telegrams in code language for Hankow can be accepted at sender's risk (27-2-12).

ONE dose of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, is generally sufficient to bring down fever. It needs but perseverence to effect a permanent cure in the most obstinate cases. SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC is a Tonic for the heart and will not effect the system, if taken any length of time. Beware of imitations? Of all Chemists.—MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

FASHIONABLE SAMOYEDE DOG.

A well-known woman breeder writes as follows : When Captain Scott started on his present expedition to the South Pole in October, he took with him five or six choice Samoyedes, born and bred in the famous kennels of Mrs. Kilburn Scott (whose husband was the first to introduce the breed in this country) at Broomley, in Kent. It will be remembered, too that in his "Voyage of the Discovery", the captain refers to "Vincka Armitage's pet Samoyede, having a little of four pups," while farther on in the book he mentions two other Samoyedes—Wolf and Tintacks—as descendants of the said Vincka. Ever since Major F. G. Jackson discovered the Samoyede's superior merits over the Esquimaux as an expeditionary dog (in 1893) he has been increasing in popularity with our present brilliant band of explorers. C. E. Borchgrevink (the leader of the late Sir George Newnes's expedition) and Sir Ernest Shackleton made use of the Samoyede on their Antarctic explorations ; while Nansen and the Duke of the Abruzzi are others who have tested his value as a draught animal. Where the Samoyede scores over the Esquimaux (which was the dog used in all the earlier Polar expeditions) is in swiftness, intelligence, and good temper. In strength and size alone does the Esquimaux excel him. The male only is used for sledge work. I have not seen it stated which of the two breeds assisted Captain Amundsen in his triumphant race to the South Pole, but the probabilities are that it was the Samoyede.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S INTEREST.

Queen Alexandra, who has shown the keenest interest in the Samoyede ever since Major Jackson presented her with Jacko on his return from the Jackson-Harmsworth Expedition, accepted a home-bred puppy from Mrs. Kilburn Scott in 1902. Last year the Queen-Mother honoured her by accepting another Bromley puppy—a grandson of Jacko. This little dog, which settled down very happily in the Brunsdene Kennels, is of unique interest as being a representative of three Polar expeditions, and having relat

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The R. I. M. S. Dufferin arrived in Madras yesterday morning from Calcutta and will leave on the 11th instant for Bombay.

The steamer Mystic, 2,431 tons, Captain J. C. Cain, arrived in harbour on Monday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The City Line steamer City of York, 5,008 tons, Captain J. Wilson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

The Japan Line steamer Furm Maru, 1,569 tons, Captain G. Nishikawa, arrived in harbour on Monday from Borneo, with a cargo of liquid fuel.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Okara, 3,438 tons, Captain F. L. Moth, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sourabaya, with a cargo of kerosine oil.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Sealda, 3,438 tons, Captain F. W. Johnson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP.

R I M S Dalhousie.....Comdr Finnis.....R I M
R I M S Minto .....Comdr G N Forteath...R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—April 9.

Bahrein.....1403 Broome .....Bussh.....6-4... Arab S N Co
Braunfels.....3559 Ottmann .....W & A G & Co
City of York.....5003 Wilson .....K N & Co
Delemoor .....2574 Beahs .....W & A G & Co
Daylight ship .....8699 Anderson .....Standard Oil Co
Furm Maru.....1569 Nishikawa .....N Y Kaisha
Gymerrie.....2598 Cusack.....G H Essaji
Gallia .....555 .....J Mackintosh & Co
Hosmiee .....993 D'Lorce.....Bo & P S N Co
Islami.....2545 Goode ...N F...N F...Bo & P S N Co
Kowrei.....2336 Coates.....H S N Co
Kuala.....360 McLaria.....11-3.....K N & Co
Landaura.....2167 Woodget.....M M & Co
Lingo.....967 Rothwell...Karachi .....M M & Co
Mars .....7233 Goodwin ...L'pool ...K N & Co
Mystic.....2431 Cain .....
Nordfarer .....3397 Olsen .....K N & Co
Nodir.....2041 Ellis.....T M & Co
Pagunturm .....3260 Fish block.....W & A G & Co
Perim .....1102 Armstrong...Indo-Burmah Oil Co
Shilalga.....3193 Stone.....T Morrison & Co
Shah Jehan .....2635 McBean.....Shah S N Co
Said .....565 Morin.....Arab S N Co
Shirala.....3397 Gun-Cunningham...Calcutta..... M M & Co
Salectio.....2302 Lewellin .....13-4... P & O Co
Sealda.....3438 Johnson .....M M & Co
Tynesider.....737 Thomson .....Arab Steamers Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—April 9.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Maclachlan	3008	Rodgers	L'pool		J Finlay Co
C&E Okara	2439	Motti			M M & Co
G Naseri	911	Murch			Bo & P S N Co
H Southvill	2256	Hair	Genoa	16-4	J M & Co
N Fearimoor	2576	Stonehouse			W & A G & Co
O Fairport	2433	Greig	Alexandria		Antwerp
			11-4		W & A Graham & Co
P Liebenfels	2830	Spillmann	Karachi	10-4	W & A G & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Circassia	4326	Osborne	Liverpool	12-4	W & A G & Co
3 Sardegna	8229	Mattine	Genoa	15-4	E Line
4 Clearpool	2714	Barnell			W & A G & Co
5 Majisti	1857	Watson	Genoa		Bo & P S N Co
6 Varzin	3368	Tadsen	A'werp	15-4	Volkart Bros
7 Habsburg	2116	Siberich	Trieste	15-4	A L S N Co
10&11 Hindoo	3156	Grovet		10-4	J Finlay & Co
14 Kasara	505	King	Bussh	11-4	M M & Co
16 Somali	2560	Kason			A S & Co

H W P D

Courland	760	Ebrahim	Jamnagar	11-4	Bo S N Co

M W D D

Turkistan	3869	Blisatt	M'brough		

ARRIVALS.

Apr.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
8	Furne Maru	Nishikawa	Borneo, Mar 18
	Mystic	Cain	Calcutta, Mar 26
9	Okara	Moth	S'baya, Feb 18
	Sealda	Johnson	Calcutta, Mar 19
	City of York	Wilson	L'pool, Mar 15

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O Co's steamer Caledonia, arrived at Suez from Colombo on the morning of the 6th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Jelunga, left Port Said on the morning of the 8th instant.

The Anchor Line steamer Massilia, arrived at Liverpool from Bombay on the morning of the 8th instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer Konig, arrived at Mombasa from Bombay yesterday, via Lamu.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Oceanien, left Colombo for Bombay on 8th instant and she is expected here on 11th instant at 4 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, V. D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 10th April.

125. Arms return of—Members in possession of Arms, and Accoutrements are requested to return them to Head Quarters at an early date.

123. Prize Distribution—The Annual Prize Distribution and dance, will be held in Town Hall on Wednesday, 24th April 1912, at 9-30 p. m.

Admission by Ticket only.

Members of Corps are entitled to free tickets of admission for two ladies and one gentleman.

Extra tickets for a gentleman or lady Re. 2 each. Tickets can be obtained from Head Quarters.

Members are requested to take their tickets before 12 noon on the 24th April.

All members should wear Uniform Mess Dress or Khaki and Forage Caps.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

There will be a meeting of the Sports Club at 7-0 p. m., on Thursday 11th instant at Sergt Forbes Quarters Cochin Street, Fort.

All members interested are requested to attend.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill :—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	Apr.	h m	ft. in.	Apl.	h m	ft. in.
M	8	m 2 23	24 8	8	m 8 38	17 9
		3 45 a	25 3		9 39 a	21 7
TU	9	m 2 56	23 9	9	m 9 19	18 9
		4 44 a	24 7		11 27 a	22 1
W	10	m 3 49	22 11	10	m 10 21	19 7
		6 14 a	24 3			
TH	11	m 5 38	22 5	11	m 1 46	21 7
		8 13 a	24 7		0 14 a	20 0
F	12	m 7 41	22 10	12	m 2 36	
		8 55 a	25 3		1 45 a	20 8
S	13	m 8 51	23 10	13	m 3 8	19 9
		9 27 a	25 11		2 41 a	19 9
S	14	m 9 36	25 1	14	m 3 37	19 1
		9 57 a	25 7		3 26 a	18 9
						18 6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

Apl. 8 (Monday) Sunrise 6h 28m Sunset 6h 54m
„ 9 (Tuesday) „ 6h 27m „ 6h 54m
„ 10 (Wednesday) „ 6h 26m „ 6h 55m
„ 11 (Thursday) „ 6h 25m „ 6h 55m
„ 12 (Friday) „ 6h 24m „ 6h 55m
„ 13 (Saturday) „ 6h 24m „ 6h 56m
„ 14 (Sunday) „ 6h 23m „ 6h 56m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter, April 9th, 5h, 53-8m. p.m.; New Moon, 17th, 5h. 10-3m. p. m.; First Quarter, 24th, 2h, 17-2m. p.m.; Full Moon, May 1st, 3h. 49-4m. p.m.

LAWRENCE & MAYO.

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST

By Appointment to

H. E. THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA

AND

H. E. General Sir O'MOORE CREAGH, V.C., G.C.B., I.A., Commander-in-Chief in India.

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Liquid Metal Polish.

The Best Polish in the Market for brass work and all kinds of Metals.

Obtainable from all shops.

If you have a

MOTOR CAR

keep it bright with

BRASSO

Manufactured only by

RECKITT & SONS,

Hull, England.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

GRAND	Prices. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125°	4 4 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	per two tins.
Elephant brand 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	do.
do. brand 125° (in bulk)	3 4 0	per 8 gallons.
Camel brand 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	per two tins.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL FACING THE SEA. FORT, BOMBAY.

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ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

LAYS OF THE LAW,
A Selection of Leading Cases.
By W. E. H. Re. 1.

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BLUTHNER PIANOS

are considered to be the leading

PIANOS OF THE WORLD

At the Leipsic Conservatorium, the leading and celebrated musical institution of Germany of which Mendelssohn was the first director, nearly

ONE HUNDRED GRANDS

are in constant use.

The extraordinary capacity of these instruments for standing in tune is a feature of very great importance in India. The tropical models of

BLUTHNER PIANOS

may be depended upon to stand with perfect success, as they have already stood the test of 25 years, the injurious effects of the extreme humidity and dry heat of India.

SOLE AGENTS.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

The Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 10th April, 1912.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

SHAN STATES CENSUS.

Census-taking is a thankless if an interesting operation. The average man considers it a nuisance; the average woman regards it as an impertinence, while in the East—especially in the new countries—it is looked upon as a mere blundering, stupid, way of increasing taxation. The general idea of the Oriental is that nobody would ever do anything unless he hoped to make money out of it. To this effect ruminates Sir J. George Scott, introducing a remarkably readable paper on the taking of a census in the Shan States, which illustrates the difficulties of such procedure in new oriental countries. A typical case is that of "Tigertown." Preparatory to the enumeration, the Assistant Commissioner wrote to the chief explaining that the numbering of the people was to be undertaken merely for the information of Government, and that there was no intention either of imposing taxes or of raising the tribute which the state had to pay. The letter was read out to the chief by a person who figured on the rolls as the Royal Secretary and appeared in the budget as in the enjoyment of a salary of twenty rupees a month, which was never paid to him, a fact which did not disturb him, being by no means singular in that respect. "What is the meaning of this?" asked the chief. To which the clerk replied: "Your Highness, I think it is a cunning attempt to find out what people have come under your benign protection. Your Highness cannot fail to recollect that they are always writing to ask if there are no refugees here." "Oh, you do not think it is because they are in want of money?" The clerk thought it possible they wanted both, especially as the chief received money for sheltering dacoits and the clerk for covering up the tracks of the outlaws. The ministers were assembled and agreed to object to the enumeration, the Commissioner being informed that if he wished to send merchants, they would be well received, but if he sent officials there would be great alarm and the people would be seriously afraid. Moreover, objection was raised to the counting of the women and children who were no better or worse than the rest of their kind.

To conciliate the chief he was asked to make his own enumeration, but in order to assist him a small number of enumerators would be sent to check the state figures. These would be under a British officer. The chief and his ministers daily devised new schemes for throwing dust in the eyes of the Commissioner, while the Royal Secretary sent out secret notices to all the miscellaneous riff-raff who contributed to his income—and there was a general feeling of uneasiness throughout the whole community. Then suddenly, says Sir George Scott, an express messenger came in from the frontier to say that a force of many hundred men had entered the state and was marching on the capital. Then was an immediate hurry-skurry everywhere. Householders began burying their possessions under the house or in the back-garden. Headmen of villages came in breathless haste to ask for orders. The Palace guard wandered aimlessly all over the town with their guns on their shoulders and took free supplies from any shop they came across to justify their action to themselves. The ministers remained in permanent session in the Palace. The Palace women went off in a body to the hills and the Royal Secretary arranged for flight should it be necessary. Instead of a force of many hundreds, five enumerators, with an escort of five clerks, and servants and carriers, to the number of fifty or sixty. But they found village after village deserted and every possible excuse resorted to to prevent the work of enumeration being carried out.

The Royal Secretary communicated with a dacoit leader who agreed to kill one of the sirkar's men and informed the Deputy Commissioner in charge of the Census Operations that the whole town had risen. They made their way back to the frontier and an expeditionary force was thrown together, but when Tiger-town was reached there was no one to count or to treat with. The chief had fled. Tiger-town district was annexed and declared to have become British-administered territory. No census was taken. The narrative sufficiently well illustrates the political difficulties encountered in census-taking, while another portion of Sir George Scott's paper incidentally serves to show the diversity of opinion held by Deputy Commissioners of the states adjoining their districts. One, writing of the proposed enumeration, observed "It is not surprising that a native chief, with no one to turn to, should wish to get out of it if he can. I would recommend that Tiger-town be found as an 'estimated area.'" A second deputy reported that the state was a simple museum of dacoit leaders and cattle thieves. They vanish in these when they are pursued and they start out again whenever they see a chance. "I recommend that the very fullest staff of enumerators should be sent, with supervising officers chosen rather from the police than because they have any experience of census work." Yet a third expressed himself not surprised that the chief objected and he had already recorded his conviction that the census was altogether premature. However, these incidents will occur and the obstinacy shown by illiterate chiefs is doubtless equalled in many more civilised parts of the world than the Shan States.

Syndicalism. The word "Syndicalism," which has appeared so often in Reuter's telegrams lately, is of recent significance in Great Britain although its French form "Syndicalisms" has been known to Labour organisations in France since 1888. It first came prominently before the public during the Paris general strike, the first occasion on which the promoters of the new policy had been able to give it extended effect. It has often been mistakenly supposed that Syndicalism is an extreme form of Socialism, but as a matter of fact its principles are antagonistic to Socialist ideals. While the Socialist seeks for all important industries State ownership and regulation the Syndicalist will regard them the proprietorship of the people as an even more powerful tyranny than that of private proprietary. The Syndicalists methods are essentially those of disorder, and the people possess troops, with which to force him to good behaviour. The methods of the Syndicalists are to get the trade unions under their control, and to organise them for purposes of general strikes, which declared at judiciously selected moments, which are most favourable to causing a heavy loss to proprietors, will gradually ruin them. The Syndicalists believe that they will be able by these means to get the mines and other industries under their control. In the case of the coal-mines their programme would include not only strikes, but a reduction of output during times of peace. The strikes are organised with the object of absorbing all the mine-owners' profits, and then when these have gone, it is thought to multiply the losses until the mines must be abandoned. It is, for instance, Syndicalist policy, which dictates the flooding of the mines, which has been permitted during the present strike. When the mines have thus been secured the miners, it is believed, would be able to work them themselves, and all the money, which is paid for coal at the pit-head, would go into their own pockets. They believe that they would pay and regulate their own wages. "A statistical department to ascertain the needs of the people" was suggested in the Syndicalist circular recently spread among the South Wales unions. A "production board" would tell the men in the various branches what quantity of coal to dig, "leaving to the men themselves to determine under what conditions and how the work should be done. This is the insidious and dangerous doctrine, which the present strike has inaugurated in Great Britain. Seeing what terrible suffering a general strike brings so rapidly upon the masses of the people, it is difficult to conceive how Syndicalism can possibly succeed, and until it is stamped out, it can merely bring wanton and untold suffering upon the nation. It is a far greater danger than Socialism.

The Jungfrau Railway. The most interesting stage in the construction of the Jungfrau Railway was reached last month. A French weekly tells how the engineers had the satisfaction of seeing at a very early hour in the morning, a glimmer of light at the end of the tunnel that joins Eismeer station to the Jungfraujoch, where the last stop, but one on this extraordinary railroad will be made. This tunnel is 3,900 metres long and debouches on a small plateau on which the Jungfraujoch station will be built, commanding a fine view of the two sides of the shallow valley that divides the "Monk" from the "Maiden." The prospect is singularly magnificent, and is far more imposing than any to be had from the earlier stopping-places. Even if the line were to end here, the devotees of this mountain range could not fail to see that the result has been quite worth all the labour expended on the railroad. From this point, if the Company rounded some of the difficulties of the road, it would be possible to reach the summit of the Jungfrau in three hours. Nor would the climb be attended with serious danger. But it is unlikely that the directors will abandon their intention of completing the line. Last year eighty thousand tourists travelled by it to Eismeer—a station that has been open for several years—and the Company was able to pay, to the general surprise of the public, a dividend of four or five per cent. The last stage is a difficult undertaking, a tunnel 2,700 metres long must be pierced to reach the projected Jungfrau station and there a chimney about 74 metres high will have to be cut in the rock. Up this a lift will carry tourists from the station to the summit of the Jungfrau. Mountain-climbing will thus be reduced to a system and the people who strove to prevent what they reasonably called a desecration of the eternal beauty of the Alps, will have to look on a trippers as they swarm out of the Jungfrau chimney and wave their hats in token of the easy victory they have gained over the snowy summit. But that Philistine development will not be for some few years yet. It required fifteen years to accomplish what has been done on the line. The tunnel-piercing went on at the rate of 500 metres a year. According to this computation the last lap of the Jungfrau railway cannot be completed before 1917 or 1918 at the earliest. It was a colossal work, and though we may not see the advantage of it, no one can deny that it was an enterprise that called for resolution and courage in its projectors.

The Intelligent Frog. It is some years since Yerkes, the naturalist, amused himself by testing the degree of mother-wit possessed by frogs. Shutting the subjects of his experiments in a box, in which he had made a door of escape for them, but had slightly disguised it, he found that a frog made 100 attempts before he hit on the way out. Recently Professor Asa Schaeffer set to work on a somewhat different series of experiments. He offered frogs some caterpillars, hairy ones, which, it seems, they do not affect also earthworms, things they have a decided weakness for, but the Professor soaked his special lot in an unpleasant chemical solution. Then he bethought him of some other tempting morsels into which he arranged that an electric charge should enter the moment a frog seized them. The frog rejected the caterpillar after four to seven attempts to eat it; it only touched the chemically prepared earthworms twice, and after tasting an electrified worm once, it disdained all worms for eight days, except those to be found in flour. This last differentiation is considered a proof of high intelligence in the frog, for it has certainly not been educated to know that flour is a non-conductor of electricity and yet it had confidence enough to eat the worms contained in it without any fear for the result. These frog-studies raise doubts as to the truth of the old fable that tells of the frog which envied the ox his great size and burst himself in the effort to rival him. It may of course be that the ambition of the frog is a stronger incentive than his greed and got the better of his sense. The Professor must be satisfied from his experiments that the much despised frog has some very excellent substitute for reasoning powers.

H. E. the Governor has called upon the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to elect a member to represent the said Chamber on the Bombay Legislative Council, as an additional member in place of the Hon. Mr. W. L. Graham, whose resignation has been accepted by His Excellency. Such election shall be made by the 1st of May 1912.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Marmora" arrived at Suez, from Bombay on the morning of the 17th instant.

The Maharajah of Patiala has abandoned the idea of visiting Europe, and will shortly go to Simla and reside at "Oakover."

A message was yesterday despatched from the wireless station in Fort William to Colombo. The message was received at Colombo, but the installation there was not able to communicate with Calcutta.

The engagement is announced of Miss Connie Leon, well-known in India as a musical comedy actress, to Mr. J. M. Moore, the organising officer in the East of the Legion of Frontiersmen.

Sanction has been accorded to the construction by the North-Western State Railway of fifty covered goods wagons fitted for the conveyance of horses required to meet the extra traffic due to the new extension of this line.

There is a strong rumour that the Bhawalpore State College is about to be abolished. The College has been in existence for a quarter of a century and its abolition will be a serious blow to the cause of education in the Bhawalpore State.

In consequence of the administrative rearrangements in Bengal the following postings of forest officers have been arranged :—Mr. Muriel as Conservator of Forests, Bengal; Mr. Munro, Conservator of Forests, Assam; and Mr. Forteath as officiating Conservator of Forests, Behar.

The Hamburg-America Liner "Cleveland" arrived in Calcutta on Monday with six hundred German and German-American tourists. Five hundred of them will make lightning trips to Darjeeling and Benares. The party will sail on Friday.

The management of the Co-operative Hindustan Bank has been transferred to the hands of Maharajah Mahindra Chunder Nundi of Cossimbazar and Babu Brojendra Kishore Roy Chowdhury of Goripore, who have accepted the managing agency of the Bank under the name of Messrs Nundi, Roy & Co.

Public health in Simla has greatly improved during the past week and small-pox has disappeared from the station, though there may be stray cases in the adjoining villages. There are, however, cases of influenza owing to the sudden change in the weather and the dust nuisance.

The North Bengal Literary Conference was held at Gauhati on Saturday and Sunday last. Babu Sashadhar Roy, Pleader, Rajshahi presided. The president suggested the establishment of a eugenic laboratory and an association similar to the British Association. A large number of papers on the development of Bengali literature were read and a resolution was adopted urging the formation of a research society for Assam.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 22.

It is difficult to understand the attitude of the English Government regarding the Olympic Games when one thinks of what is being done in other parts of the world. We all know how American sportsmen come forward with donations so as to ensure the United States being properly represented at the festival. The efforts of the Swedes to build up a good team also command admiration, a well-known Swedish American trainer having been retained to that end. Russia is the latest nation to show big enterprise, and it is announced that the Government has placed the cruiser "Oleg" at the disposal of the Russian Olympic Games Committee for the purpose of conveying the nation's representatives to Strockholm.

Of all nations in the world, the British Empire is in the most favourable position to do well at the festival. First of all the field of selection is so wide, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, in addition to the Mother Country, offering a great field for the selection of cracks. England, again, is the home of athletics whilst we are supposed to be a nation of sportsmen. So far as playing the game fairly and accepting victory and defeat in a proper manner goes, this is true, but when it comes to paying, it is quite another matter.

England's record in regard to efforts made in the interest of International sport does not do the people credit. Many visitors come to this country, and so give a fillip to sports, but when we are asked to return those visits, there is trouble. We have sent a few athletic teams to America, but at the expense of the Americans, and repeatedly refused to send a swimmer to Australia, when invited to do so. One also recalls that the response to the appeal for subscriptions to entertain visiting athletes during the 1908 Olympiad was very poor, the situation being saved at the eleventh hour by a London paper making an appeal to the general public. Our Government makes no grant towards the expenses of the Olympic Games, and with the biggest Navy in the world, no such offer as the Russian Government is making has been forthcoming. The Athletic Authorities have made an appeal for the moderate sum of £500, for the purpose of defraying the special training expenses of the home competitors and so far less than £100 has been subscribed in several weeks. This is indeed strange and yet £80,000 was collected for the Young Men's Christian Association building inside two weeks a short time since.

One hardly knows how to explain this extraordinary state of things. Englishmen are not mean by nature, and big sums are frequently and quickly subscribed in aid of sufferers from disaster abroad and at home. Many people hold that a man should pay for his own sport and this may account for some wealthy sportsmen refraining from sending along big cheques. It is also a fact that the rank and file of athletes in England are of a class who have little to spare in the way of cash. Viewed altogether, however, it must be confessed that the English Government, and the supporters of athletics, do not show up well in connection with the subject touched on.

A PROMISING WALKER.

R. Bridge of Chorley accomplished a performance in the Lancashire Walking Club's 7 miles championship last Saturday, which makes him out to be a dangerous candidate for Olympic honours. He won the race under notice in 50 mins. 57 secs., the course being on the roads between Handforth and Fallowfield Station. It is not only the time which testifies to his merit but also the positions occupied by such noted walkers as W. G. Yates and T. H. Dumbhill, who finished in 53 mins. 30 secs., and 53 mins. 46-secs., respectively. There only remains the question of fairness, and as the Judge watches Bridge closely throughout one has grounds for hoping that his action will pass muster under the strictest Judges. We shall await his advent in the 7 miles' championship with interest and should he do all that is required of him the old country may yet make a bold bid for Olympic walking honours. In any case the Stockholm race is likely to go to the Empire, with Goulding of Canada and St. Norman of South Africa available. Mention of Goulding reminds the writer that G. A. Larner, winner of the two walking races at the last Olympic Games, considers Goulding the finest walker he has ever met.

GREAT SPRINTING.

The astonishing times accomplished by A. B. Postle in Australia, recently makes one regret that he is not an amateur and therefore able to represent the Empire at the Olympic Games. Sportsmen were astounded to read the cable message that Postle beat Donaldson at Auckland on Saturday, in three straight races running 75 yards in 7 1-5 secs., 150 yards in 14 1-5 secs. and 200 yards in 19 secs. Details are lacking, but it is reasonable to suppose he must have had a strong following wind. To beat Donaldson is a big performance alone and shows that Postle has come back to his best form.

BOXING.

There is a serious hitch in the Sullivan vs. Harrison match for the Lord Lonsdale middleweight belt. Sullivan is not satisfied with the offer of a £500 purse, though the National Sporting Club is also willing to give him something for training expenses. It looks as though Sullivan will have to meet Harrison or give up the belt, he holds, one of the conditions being that he must defend it if challenged after an interval of six months from winning. It will be a pity if the contest falls through, as Harrison is a likely man to take high honours.

Two South African boxers have been showing their ability in London recently. Fred Storbeck contested ten rounds with Jewey Smith at the ring and appeared to have the best of matters with the thick-set Hebrew, so that the referee's decision—a draw—came as a surprise to many.

The other South African—Harry Price—was not so fortunate in his "go" with Jack Meekins. The visitor started at a rare pace and found his rival very willing indeed. Price appeared to be in some difficulties during the second round, but not sufficiently so to warrant one of his seconds throwing a towel into the ring as a token of defeat. It was Harry Lewis of America who took on this responsibility, and as another ten seconds would have ended the round, there was some reason for Price looking displeased.

BILLIARDS.

The amateur billiard championship of the United Kingdom is decided on a different principle than formerly. The winners of the English, Irish, Scotch and Welsh championships are paired (by drawing) and the two victors meet in the final. Major Fleming of Scotland and H. C. Ven of England were the finalists this year, and after a remarkable close game, Ven regained the championship by the narrow margin of 7 points. Major Fleming is a splendid all-round athlete and has excelled at many branches of sport and particularly at polo and billiards.

Inman and Reece are now battling for the English billiard championship and a big side wager. There was nothing in it on the opening day, but Inman gained an advantage the next day, when he made a break of 385 and averaged 66·38 for each visit to the table in the evening. The Londoner played for safety on Wednesday afternoon, and left Reece a double baulk ten times, gaining a lead of 1,035. Reece picked up a few points in the evening, but was virtually dropped yesterday, when Inman made a break of 365 and established a winning lead of 2,048.

INTERNATIONAL RUGBY FOOTBALL.

The International Rugby match between England and Scotland at Edinburgh on Saturday was a very unsatisfactory affair, the game was less than ten minutes old when King, one of the English forwards, had to retire with a broken rib and Johnson (the full back) was laid out badly hurt. King's injury may have been accidental, but many critics declare that the charging of Johnson, and putting the knee to his stomach, after he had made his mark, was entirely out of place. Johnson took some very severe punishment during the match and came through the ordeal with flying colours. Some of the English players, however, did not relish the aggressive tactics of the Scots. Others did the only thing possible and met their rivals in their own way. The match will long be remembered for its robustness, but it was a pity some of the things done were hardly fair or good sportsmanship.

Scotchmen can feel little satisfaction in having gained a victory over fourteen players, one of whom was playing in great pain. Their only ground for satisfaction lies in the fact that the home forwards were carrying the scrums prior to King's retirement. Victory might have gone to Scotland in any case for the new men in the team did splendidly and all the players rose to the occasion. On the other hand, the Englishmen started badly and they probably thought they had an easy thing, when they were swept off their feet by the dash of their rivals they seemed incapable of attack, but the defence was grand, as illustrated by the no score at half-time. After the Scots had scored a try, some say from a forward pass, the Englishmen managed to draw level, but five minutes from time were again beaten, the try being converted. Thus a team beaten by Wales and Ireland, defeated the conquerors of these countries. The writer has often touched on the unsportsmanlike rules of a game which allow of a side being handicapped through accident. Indeed, the present-rules go further, and actually invite a team to lay out rivals. The only proper method is to alter the rules so as to compel the opposing player to retire should a man be forced by injury to leave the field.

SOCCER.

Scotland overwhelmed Ireland in the Soccer International at Belfast, the losers being handicapped, though several prominent men being unable to play. The Scottish half-back line proved too much for the Irishmen particularly after the interval, the home side scored from a penalty, but as the Scots netted the ball four times, they gained an easy win.

England experienced little difficulty in beating Holland in the amateur International at Hull. Woodward and Berry played splendidly for the home side, the former being a big factor in the scoring of England's 4 goals. The home players eased up when victory was assured and no doubt the Dutch players profited by the match. They are keen on the game and have natural ability, so that improvement may be looked for with further experience.

HOCKEY RACQUETS.

Followers of hockey have had some interesting matches to claim their attention of late. England did not beat Wales quite so badly at Huddersfield as in former years. On crossing over, England led by 4 goals to 1, but Wales scored twice in the second half, the Englishmen also adding two more goals. A closer game was seen at Dublin where Ireland met Scotland. The home side were generally attacking, but the game was well advanced, when Smyth scored the only goal of the match and enabled Ireland to win.

Mention must also be made of the Army and Navy match at Queen's Club wherein the soldiers won by 4 goals to 2, making their record 3 wins to 1 by the sailors in the series of matches to date.

MILITARY.

When Capt. Luther (holder) was a couple of games shead, and leading by thirteen aces to eight in the third, he looked almost certain to retain the honours in the Military Racquets Championship he won a year ago. A bad miss, however, caused him to lose the service, whereon the challenger obtained a set to 5, and eventually won that and the fourth game. The holder made a big effort in the fifth game, but Mr. Muir stayed better and secured the honors.

The run of the game will be gathered from the scores appended :—A. H. Muir (15th Sikhs) beat Capt. O. C. G. Luther (K. O. Yorkshire L. I.) by three games to two :—14—17, 14—18, 18—15, 15—8, 15—12, (76 aces to 70).

IN GENERAL.

Sceptre has just dropped a bay-foal to Cicere, which makes her fifth daughter since going to the stud.

Strekport created a new record on Saturday, by beating Albert Park in the final of the Northern Lacrosse Flag tournament, this being the eleventh consecutive victory.

Dan Flynn of Scotland, who scored a surprising win in one of the British Empire cycling championships at the Crystal Palace last year, has forsaken the wheel for the gloves and aspires to professional boxing honours.

Increase in the popularity of the English Cup matches grows, no fewer than 1,565,636 people having paid £60,397 to see 79 games up to the time of writing.

Rodel of South Africa proved too clever for P. O. Cunan in their boxing match at Plymouth, the visitor winning on points.

Valiant, the sire of the present favourite (Warfare) for the Lincolnshire Handicap, was sold for 11 guineas in 1909 and is now at the Orange River Colony Government stud farm.

The individual gymnastic championship of England was decided on Saturday, when E. W. Patts of Northampton Institute proved the winner with 130 points, L. Hanson, of Bradford, the holder, being second.

Both the Varsity golf teams were beaten on Saturday, Oxford going under to Woking by 8 matches to 2, whilst Sunningdale beat Cambridge by 5 to 4.

Barnsley and Bradford had another great struggle in their fourth meeting for F. A. Cup honours. Barnsley secored and Bradford responded with two goals. Barnsley drawing level five minutes from time. An extra period was played and by scoring again, Barnsley knocked out the holders and qualified to meet Swindon in the semi-final.

The death occurred on Sunday last of Dr. P. R. Roy, District Health Officer to the Calcutta Corporation, from plague. During the recent *chooramoni yoga* the deceased worked hard to check the spread of cholera and plague among the pilgrims at Kalighat. While attending to pilgrims Dr. Roy contracted plague and after two days succumbed to it.

THE WAR IN TRIPOLI.

TURKS CAN HOLD OUT FOR A YEAR.

Aeroplane Brought Down at Benghazi.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PORT SAID, APRIL 8.

The Italian merchant cruiser "Duca di Genova", which receives a subvention from the Government, has captured a Greek steamer carrying contraband and taken her to Tobruk.

LONDON, APRIL 9.

A *Times* correspondent telegraphs from Cairo that Edhem Pasha, the Turkish Commander at Tobruk, has arrived from Tripoli. He says that the Turkish troops still number ten thousand, assisted by two hundred thousand Arabs, and that they can hold out for a year.

The Turks recently fired at and brought down an Italian aeroplane at Benghazi.

LINER ON FIRE.

Six Hours' Struggle with a Gale.

LONDON, APRIL 9.

The liner "Ontario," bound from Baltimore for Boston, was battling against a gale last night, when, about midnight, a fire broke out in the cotton-hold. The crew and thirty-one passengers remained on board the vessel for six hours, during which time the decks were swept by breakers.

At length the vessel was beached off Long Island, and those on board were rescued by a tug.

The wireless telegraphy operator remained for three hours at his post, sending wireless messages for help in all directions in spite of the fact that the flames were within fifteen feet of his cabin.

NEW CHINESE REPUBLIC.

Mongolia Wants to Declare Independence.

ST. PETERSBURG, APRIL 9.

A telegram from Urga states that in response to an invitation from Yuan Shi-Kai asking Northern Mongolia to join the Chinese Republic, the Kutuchta replied that the people had proclaimed their independence in order to maintain the inviolability of religion and territory. He begged Yuan Shi-Kai to respect the frontiers of Mongolia, and to support the Mongolian Government in consolidating internal administration and in strengthening its friendly relations with neighbouring States. Though the Kutuchta had been ready to renounce independence, it was impossible to oppose the wishes of the people, and he suggested that Yuan Shi-Kai submit the Mongolian question to the Powers interested.

ANTI-HOME RULE.

Mr. Bonar Law's Reception in Ulster.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

Mr. Bonar Law, *en route* for Belfast, where he will to-morrow address a great anti-Home Rule demonstration, met with a tremendously enthusiastic reception at Larne, being welcomed by large crowds, headed by bands, singing the National Anthem and firing rockets. Similar scenes took place at Belfast.

LONDON, APRIL 9.

Belfast presents a most animated appearance to-day, on the occasion Mr. Bonar Law's speech. Special trains are arriving from all parts of Ulster, and processions are parading the streets with bands and Union jacks.

STEAMER SINKS AT CAIRO.

Two Hundred Lives Reported Lost.

LONDON, APRIL 9.

An Easter excursion steamer with three hundred passengers on board sank last night after a collision with another steamer near the barrage below Cairo. Rescuers hastened out in boats and saved many, but it is feared that two hundred were drowned. Seventeen bodies have been recovered.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

LONDON, APRIL 9.

The imports for March showed an increase of £2,649,567, and exports a decrease of £149,941. The latter included decreases in cotton amounting to £411,125, and wool £344,361.

BOMB OUTRAGE IN LISBON.

Five Killed and Many Injured.

LONDON, APRIL 9.

During a religious procession in Lisbon, a bomb exploded. It is reported that five were killed and thirty injured, but the censor withholds details.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

England Beats France in Paris.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

In a match under Rugby Union rules, played in Paris, England to-day defeated France by 18 points to 8.

THE COAL STRIKE.

Men Preparing to Resume Work.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 8.

Except in Fifeshire, the Scottish miners made a general start to-day.

LONDON, APRIL 9.

The railways are resuming their normal services. South Wales and Durham remain the danger points, owing to discontent among the surfacemen. Elsewhere, the most active preparations are being made with a view to the immediate resumption of work. A thousand miners were engaged in getting coal in Lancashire yesterday, in spite of the holidays.

Meetings of miners and the speeches of their agents indicate that there are differences within the Federation. The miners of Chirk have decided to secede from the North Wales Federation.

Mr. Spencer, the Derbyshire representative, at the recent conference, addressing the miners at Alfreton, said the change of front on the part of the leaders would shake the Federation to its foundations. He said he was convinced that there would never again be a strike of such magnitude.

A meeting of miners held at Dinnington, Sheffield, yesterday, passed a vote of censure on the leaders and also a resolution in favour of starting a crusade to revise the rules governing the election of officials of the Federation.

Contrary to the opinion expressed by Mr. Spencer, Mr. Hartshorn, speaking at Cardiff, said preparations were being made for a Labour movement of greater magnitude by the unions of transport workers, railwaymen and miners. He predicted a general strike of transport workers early this summer.

LATER.

The miners are largely resuming work, and there is already a reawakening of trade and industry. The railways are improving their services and are making strenuous efforts to bring them up to normal.

There is much suffering among miners themselves in some districts. For instance, at Cleveland eight thousand will be unable to start work for a fortnight, and they are without funds.

BOXING.

Langford Beats McVea on Points.

LONDON, APRIL 9.

In a twenty rounds match at Sydney, Langford beat McVea on points. The spectators numbered 15,000. The betting at the start was 10 to 9 on McVea, but after the third round it veered to 5 to 4 on Langford. The fighting throughout was fast and fair.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, APRIL 9.

The deaths are announced of Mr. Thomas Macquoid and Miss Emily Soldene.

[Mr. Thomas Robert Macquoid, R. I., was born in 1820, and educated at Blemel House School, Brompton, and was a student at the Royal Academy. He became noted as a water-colour painter and black and white artist, and his illustrated many travel books written by his wife who is a novelist and writer on travel.]

[Emily Soldene, a vocalist, actress, journalist and novelist, was born at Islington in the forties. Educated at a school in Islington, she published later a novel entitled "Young Mr. Staples" and a biography on her musical and theatrical recollections.]

EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS.

Coming Conference at Simla.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 9.

In connection with the conference which as at present arranged is to be held at Simla in May to consider the question of the education of Europeans and Anglo-Indians several of the non-official nominations have already been made. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce has nominated Mr. W. A. Lee, of Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Co., the Metropolitan has chosen Mr. Arden Wood, Principal of La Martiniere, Calcutta, and the Rev. C. G. Stokes of Calcutta. The Catholic Archbishop has selected Rev. Father Vander Schewren, S. J. of St. Xavier's Calcutta, and Rev. Father DeVigne, S. J., of St. Xavier's Bombay. The official nominees will in the case of each province be the respective Director of Public Instruction. It is most probable that the date of the meeting of the conference will be postponed until June or July for the non-official nominees point out that it will be impossible for them to collect information by the beginning of May.

OUDH APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 9.

The Governor-General in Council has sanctioned the following arrangements in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh in consequence of the appointment of Mr. T. C. Piggott, Judicial Commissioner, to act as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature for the North Western Province:—(1) Mr. B. Lindsay, I. C.S., First Additional Judicial Commissioner, to officiate as Judicial Commissioner; (2) Mr. Muhammad Rafiq, Second Additional Judicial Commissioner, to officiate as First Additional Judicial Commissioner; (3) the Hon'ble Mr. L. Stuart, I. C. S., Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces, Judicial Department, to officiate as Second Additional Judicial Commissioner.

GOLD COINAGE FOR INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 9.

The Government of India have no proposal before them for minting five rupee gold coins for India and Messrs. Samual Montague's forecast may therefore be taken as incorrect. The question of having a gold coin for India was lately the subject of a resolution before the Imperial Legislative Council and Sir G. Fleetwood Wilson made an interesting statement on behalf of the Government. The whole question as is well known will be before the India Office for final decision. Meanwhile it may be stated that the possibility of having five-rupee gold coins for India is remote, even half sovereigns have never been popular anywhere.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

Inspection of Irrigation Works.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

VICEROY'S CAMP, APRIL 9.

This morning His Excellency the Viceroy inspected the works of the new irrigation scheme by which half the water of the Swat River will be brought by a tunnel under the Malakand Pass for the irrigation of the country lying to the south of Dargai. He first proceeded to the head-works of the canal near the village of Khan where a bund is being built across one branch of the Swat River to divert the water into the canal and where the gates will be placed for the regulation of the amount of water allowed into it. Afterwards he motored to where the canal enters the tunnel which at present has been made for about 200 yards into the solid rock and getting on to a trolly rode to the end of the tunnel where he saw the drills for making holes for the dynamite at work, Mr. Pennel and Mr. Sangster explaining to His Excellency how the work was being carried on. The tunnel has also been commenced from the south side and it is expected that it will be completed in about seventeen months.

From the Malakand His Excellency motored to Mardan where he lunched with Lieut. Col. Davies and the officers of the Queen's Own Corps of Guides. On the way to Nowshera the Viceroy turned into Risalpur and drove round the new barracks being built there for a British Cavalry Regiment and had tea with Brigadier-General Turner Commanding the Risalpur Cavalry Brigade and Mrs. Turner. He arrived at Newshera soon after 5 p. m. and after motoring round the Cantonement joined Lady Hardinge on the Vicsregal special train in the station. Soon after 6 p. m. the special left Nowshera for Kohat where it is due to arrive at 8 a. m. to-morrow. Her Excellency Lady Hardinge with Miss Sandford and Capt Forester dined with Major-General Allison, Commanding the Nowshera Brigade and their carriage was attached to the Punjab Mail for Dehra Dun.

MADRAS ANGLO-INDIANS.

Annual Dinner of the Association.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 9.

The annual Anglo-Indian Association Dinner was held at Madras yesterday night at the "Habitation" with the Hon'ble Mr. T. Richmond in the chair. Among the guests were the Bishop of Mylapore, Colonel R, Robertson, I. M. S., Colonel A. H. Deane V. D. and Mr. A. R. Anderson. The toast of the evening, the Anglo-Indian Association, was proposed by Colonel Deane who has just retired from the Command of the Madras Volunteer Guards. The president responded and other toasts followed.

Colonel Deane in proposing the "Anglo-Indian Association" said that they had heard a great deal lately of the need for sympathy towards their Indian fellow-subjects and that was a sentiment which commended itself to their cordial acceptance, but would it be too much to ask Government to extend that sympathy to descendants of those men who had helped to build the Indian Empire? Would it be too much to ask Government to stretch a point and show their good will and liberality towards that community by opening the wide portals of all departments in which the community had a chance of working worthily, to give them every opportunity of supporting the State in every capacity in which they are fitted and last, but not least, to bear arms in defence of their mother country? There was a proposal which he believed was shortly to be put before the Imperial Legislative Council by Mr. Madge and it is to be hoped that the Government of India will see their way to try the experiment by raising one or more Anglo-Indian regiments. During his long connection with volunteer forces it had become his privilege to become intimately acquainted with all sorts and conditions of men and this he had no hesitation in saying that among those who now gave their gratuitous services to the country by serving as volunteers there were many who were physically fit and anxious to enlist in the regular army. Why, he might ask, if the Government thought it worth their while to accept the services of these men rendered out of pure patriotism for the good of the country should Government hesitate to entrust these men with the duty of showing with other Britishers the right of belonging to the Army and of defending their country if need be?

INDIAN STEAMERS COLIDE.

Both Vessels Seriously Damaged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 9.

Serious collision occurred this morning at half past four at pilot brig between the "Seang Bee" of the Chinese Steamship Co. and the "Angora" of the B. I. S. N. Co. bringing in the English mails. Both steamers fared badly, damage to the former being estimated at Rs. 45,000 and to the latter Rs. 67,500. The "Seang Bee" had her bow plates torn and plates loosened and partly torn away. The "Angora" had her side plates dented badly. The cause of the accident is not known but conflicting accounts are given. It is stated by some that the "Seang Bee" was waiting for the pilot when the "Angora" attempted to pass between her and the pilot vessel. In doing so the "Angora" swept broadside on to the "Seang Bee" bows. The impact was very severe and both vessels were severely damaged. This is contradicted by another account which exonerates the "Angora" from any blame but says that the "Angora" came in first and the "Seang Bee" in attempting to get a pilot first rammed her. A Marine enquiry will be held in due course.

LATER.

The damage to the "Angora" is estimated at Rs. 23,000 and not Rs. 67,000 as previously stated.

The passengers who were awakened from sleep behaved well as also the crew of the "Angora." No excitement prevailed, every precaution was taken for the safety of passengers. The "Angora" will proceed to Calcutta for thorough overhauling after being temporarily repaired here.

NADWA CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, APRIL 9.

At the annual session of the Nadwa Conference Maulana Shibti said that the local Arabic College had justified its existence. He said religious leaders must move with the times. Resolutions were passed asking the Nizam to make the education of religious guides compulsory and asking Government to allot a portion of the Imperial Durbar grant to Muslim religious institutions.

INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

Sixth Session Held in United Provinces.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, APRIL 9.

The sixth session of the United Provinces Industrial Conference was held yesterday. The leading European merchants and officials of Cawnpore took a prominent part in the deliberations of the Conference.

Mr. A. H. Silver of the Cawnpore Woollen Mills, and for many years vice-president of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce, presided, and delivered a lengthy address in which he dwelt on the industrial problems of the day, specially with reference to questions connected with cotton excise duties, jail industries, and railway rates. The president also referred to directions in which Government could help industries by purchasing State requirements locally, providing facilities for study in higher branches of industry, the extension of Co-operative Credit Societies and the revision of railway rates. The most important question, however, the president continued, was how people could help themselves. Honesty of purpose was essential for success; quality should be put into goods and the best should always be aimed at. Indian crafts had been ruined by ill-judged attempts to foist upon the public goods which had not been honestly made. The speaker was against the idea of Government acting as pioneers in industry. Government should place before the public all known facts about an industry. He was also against the present system of sending Indian youths for training abroad at the expense of the State as the experiment had proved a failure. The president, during the course of his address, paid a well-deserved tribute to Sir John Hewett, whose first act was to order an investigation into the industrial condition of the United Provinces and second to summon an industrial conference the work of which conference might fully be described as a charter for provincial industries.

A number of resolutions were adopted by the Conference, the first of which dealt with sugar industry and was moved by Mr. A. D. Pickford of Messrs. Begg Sutherland and Co. The resolution thankfully acknowledged the measures which the Government of India put in force for improving the industry, and urged that neither staff nor money should be spared to secure the industry from injurious competition with foreign countries.

Mr. Pickford said that at last the Government seemed fully determined to move in the matter energetically, but added that the Government must not attempt too comprehensive a programme with a limited staff. Other countries were lavishing money upon their sugar industry. India also must understand that money must be spent freely, if the sugar industry was to be put on a sound footing.

COTTON EXCISE DUTIES.

Another important resolution relating to cotton excise duties was proposed by Mr. S. M. Johnson of the Muir Mills, whose speech was read in his absence. This resolution, which urged the abolition of the excise duty, particularly in view of the fact that the value of cotton cloth imported since the imposition of the duty had exceeded the increase in the value of the Indian product, was seconded by Mr. C. O'Malley of the Cawnpore Cotton Mills and supported by Pandit Kishan Pershad Koul, and unanimously adopted.

Other resolutions dealt with questions connected with technical education, the co-operative movement, railway rates, the adulteration of food and drugs and sheep-farming and wool-breeding.

The Conference also adopted a resolution thanking the Government of Sir John Hewett for the steps it had taken for the advancement of technical education by establishing a technical institute at Cawnpore and industrial schools at various other centres. The resolution was moved by Rai Bahadur Pandit Bishambhar Nath, Honorary Magistrate, seconded by Pandit Devipraasd Shukla, Professor of Christ Church College, and supported by Mr. C. W. Clements.

Some papers were also contributed to the Conference, the most important being the paper that on banking by Mr. T. Smith, Agent for the Allahabad Bank, Ltd., Cawnpore. Mr. Smith urged the taking in hand of banking legislation as the need for it owing to the growth in number of so-called banks was great. The legislation should provide for compulsory deposits and should make compulsory provision for reserves.

Mr. A. W. Freemantle, Principal of the Agricultural College, read a paper on "Modern Zemindari Management," and from his own experience as an Indigo planter and zemindar pointed out the ways in which zemindars could increase their income by adopting up-to-date methods and improvements.

Mr. W. R. Wilson, Director of Industries, contributed another important paper entitled "Notes on Present Facilities for Industrial Education in the United Provinces," and emphasised that aspirants for industrial knowledge should themselves make a choice of the industry which they might want to adopt for their profession and should then get regular training and practical experience and complete it by studying suitable handbooks on the subject.

Mr. L. P. Watson, of Messrs. Cooper Allen and Company, Limited, spoke on the tanning industry which was handicapped for the want of suitable tanning material which could enable hides to be so tanned as to find a ready market in England. Mr. Watson quoted statistics showing that large quantities of raw hides were exported from India, which could be converted into leather before being sent out.

The Executive Committee responsible for the successful organisation of the Conference consisted of Mr. Vikramajit Singh, Chairman; Mr. B. N. Tholal, Secretary, and included Messrs. A. D. Pickford, the Rev. Mr. Crosthwaite, Bishambhor Nath and others.

VILLAGE PANCHAYETS.

Experiment in the United Provinces.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 9.

An experiment is about to be made by the United Provinces Government with a view to deciding to what extent the establishment of village panchayets as recommended by the Decentralisation Commission is desirable. It is proposed that village committees shall be entrusted with small sums of money granted by the District Boards and told to utilise them as they think best for the purposes of village sanitation. Certain selected District Boards will be asked whether they are prepared to try the experiment and the actual results of the action taken will be observed before any further advance is made.

SIR Louis Dane will preside at the prize distribution of the Islamia College, Lahore, on the 11th instant and address the students.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

THE KAISER IN ITALY.

Germany's Naval Scare.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, MARCH 23.

Political and financial circles in Paris seem less disturbed than in some other capitals, although it is impossible to deny that the nervousness apparent in Rome at the small progress made towards terminating the war with Turkey, must always be considered as a potential danger. Little credence is attached to the rumour of an intention of Russia to demonstrate in favour of Italy, and it is authoritatively stated here that no treaty or arrangement of any sort was come to between the two Powers at Racconigi in 1910. The fact that the Kaiser has not deferred his journey to Vienna and Corfu is generally considered here as a sign that the ominous rumours of the last few days may only have proceeded from interested sources, and the announcement so frequently made that Italy is meditating further action against Turkey has not, in any way, disturbed French equanimity. The more decisive the action the better is the general sentiment here, so long as it is confined to Italy and Turkey, and I fail to perceive in Paris any symptoms of pessimism as to the general outlook or any definite suspicion as to the extension of hostilities by the participation of other Powers.

The Italian Government has taken extraordinary measures in view of the impending visit of the German Emperor to Venice. Owing to reports, which are, however, entirely unconfirmed, that plots are being organised, notably in Switzerland, the Italo-Swiss frontiers are being closely watched to prevent the passage of suspects. In addition, a large number of police officials, policemen, and German detectives have been sent to Venice.

All suspected persons in Venice, and in the surrounding towns are being arrested. Owing to fear of some incident on the occasion of the visit of the Emperor William, reinforcements of troops, too, have been brought in.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN NOTE.

The following is a summary of the Persian reply presented to the Anglo-Russian Note of February 18:—"The Persian Government, deeply touched by the good intentions of the two neighbouring Powers, and animated by the desire to give their proposals the most favourable consideration, has the honour to state the following:—(1) The Government accepts the Anglo-Russian advance of £200,000 at seven per cent., to be secured by the surplus revenues from the northern and southern customs and to be a first charge on the next loan. (2) The Treasurer-General will be entrusted with the control of the expenditure of the advance, a considerable portion of which will be allocated to the organisation of the gendarmerie under Swedish officers. "As regards the other points of the Anglo-Russian Note the Persian Government, being convinced that respect for the integrity and independence of Persia as well as its pacific development is an object of sincere solicitude to the two friendly Governments, shows its pleasure at these good dispositions by the following reply:—(1) With a view to evincing its sincere desire to establish on a solid basis of friendship and confidence Persian relations with the Governments of Great Britain and Russia, the Persian Government will take care to make its policy conform to the principles of the Convention of 1907, while taking note of the assurances contained in the preamble of the said Convention. (2) After the withdrawal of Mohamed Ali and Salar ed Dauleh from Persian territory the Mujahids will be disbanded and the other irregular forces will be gradually trained and incorporated in the regular army. (3) One of the fundamental points of the Cabinet's programme is the organisation of an effective army proportionate to the needs of the country. The Persian Government will inform the two Legations of its programme of military organisation, so that a friendly exchange of views can take place. (4) Concerning Mohamed Ali, an agreement has been reached and will form the subject of a separate Note. "Having thus given proofs of its good will the Persian Government hopes to obtain the effective help of the two Powers on the following points: (1) A loan necessary for the realisation of reforms, the conditions of which would involve merely questions of interest, amortisation, and security. (2) The evacuation as soon as possible of Persian territory by foreign troops."

GERMANY'S NAVAL SCARE.

The excitement produced in Berlin and other great centres of German life by a combination of events which had in reality no connection has subsided, and people are beginning to feel a little ashamed of having lost their heads by putting two and two together and making five. The Kaiser has finally arranged to leave for Vienna, on Friday, as originally intended. The "post-haste" visit of the Emperor to Admiral von Tirpitz, Minister of Marine, after reading Mr. Churchill's speech at breakfast, proved, to be nothing more than a visit of congratulation which the Emperor for many years has made a point of paying on the Admiral's birthday. The naval officers who drove up to the Admiralty in full uniform were not summoned to a "hurried conference" necessitated by Mr. Churchill's speech, but came to wish their chief many happy returns of the day. These discoveries have made for a sanity which is reflected by the Press and the Stock Exchange alike. Having discovered that everything remains as it was, and that yesterday's imaginary complications are smoothed out, people have even abandoned their search for a reason to account for the Kaiser's rapid change of plans. Yesterday morning the preparations for the royal journey were countermanded, but this order was cancelled later in the day, whilst after dinner I was authoritatively informed that the Kaiser would not leave until Monday. To-day, on the other hand, his Majesty has arranged to carry out his original intentions. If any explanation of these fluctuations is desired, it is, in my opinion, to be found in the difficulties which the resignation of Herr Wermuth, Minister of Finance, with its attendant circumstances created.

FOREIGN OFFICE ATTITUDE.

Next morning, in the calm atmosphere of the Wilhelmstrasse, I discussed Mr Churchill's speech with an official representative of the Foreign Office, and was impressed by his obvious desire to look at it in the best possible light. I confess to having expected that he would give vent to a mild expression of distaste for the manner of the speech, but he did not do so. He allowed that the manner was new, but claimed for it the merit of frankness. The refusal of the Foreign Office to take offence at a style of talking which has afforded the armour-plate Press an occasion for publishing the most violent attacks upon England is reflected in articles in the newspapers which often derive their inspiration from the Wilhelmstrasse. "Although" writes the "Lokalanzeiger," the tone of Mr. Churchill's speech may not please many persons yet one must take into consideration the fact that the words of the British Minister of Marine were primarily directed to Englishmen, and were meant for home consumption. In the opinion of Government circles, there is nothing threatening in Mr. Churchill's speech, but, in its unreserved frankness, it is a decided step towards an understanding." This dignified attitude of the Foreign Office is a sign of a desire that nothing should mar the negotiation now in progress between England and Germany. Reports have been circulated that deadlock had occurred in the conversations between the two Powers, and yesterday Mr. Churchill's speech was widely represented here as having finally put an end to all hopes of an understanding. In view of these disquieting rumours, I took an opportunity to visit the Wilhelmstrasse, and to ask whether the negotiations were still being carried on, and received an official assurance that this was the case. Naturally, nothing as to the nature of these conversations can be said at the present time, but it is satisfactory to know that the diplomatists of the two countries are endeavouring to bring about an understanding which both peoples so ardently desire.

FINANCIAL INFLUENCES.

The German Foreign Office has, however, rivals in the management of public opinion. Financiers interested in the shipbuilding trade, who fear that their pockets are being touched, naturally seize every opportunity to proclaim England as an enemy and there is reason to believe that professional feeling instigates the Admiralty to assist them. It is, to say the least of it, a curious coincidence that this morning "Die Post" published a flaring page of Anglophobia, and that this evening a news bureau which has the reputation of being useful to the Wilhelmstrasse should circulate a paragraph deliberately accusing the Admiralty of inspiring Anglophobe articles. The paragraph deals with the differences said to exist at the present time between the Admiralty and the Foreign Office, and declares that the reason for them is to be found in the activity of the Press bureau installed at the Admiralty, which, at the time when statesmen were dealing with Lord Haldane in order to bring about an Anglo-German understanding, was set to work to create a frame of mind in the country necessary to secure assent to the proposal to enlarge the fleet. It supplied the offices of newspapers hostile to England with brochures and pamphlets necessary to their work. The news agency goes on:—"It is a dangerous proceeding to stir up a foreign Power in order to work up public opinion for German measures of defence which are already acknowledged to be necessary. If the Foreign Office energetically opposes such proceedings, we must agree with it." The paragraph ends with the expression of the hope that politicians will call attention in the Reichstag to the "impropriety of such an official Press organisation." I am disposed to consider this as a further proof of the friendly disposition of the Foreign Office towards England.

AUDACIOUS PARIS CRIMINAL.

Garnier, the youngest of the now celebrated trio of criminal anarchists who are now being hunted for by the Paris police in connection with the motor-car outrages, has given further sign of his existence. A clumsily-written, badly-spelled letter was handed in to M. Gilbert, the examining magistrate, which read as follows:—"To Gilbert, Guichard, and company (the examining magistrate and the chief detective engaged in the case).—Ever since, thanks to your doings, the Press has given renown to my personality, thus giving joy to all the door-porters of the capital, you have constantly announced that you were within sight of my capture. But, believe me, all this rumour does not prevent me from enjoying in peace all the best pleasures of this earthly existence. As you have gracefully admitted, it is not through your sagacity, but thanks to a traitorous spy that you came upon my traces. But be quite easy in your mind; we are quite able to give him the reward he deserves, just as we shall settle the account of any loquacious witnesses. As for your reward of £400 offered to my mistress that she may sell me to you, make it £4,000, and I surrender, hands and feet all bound. You are an extravagant with public funds that you should not be miserly in this. But I may say that your unfitness for your splendid task almost tempted me to come to your aid the other day to give you fuller information and to correct your mistakes. I tell you, Dieudonne is innocent of the crime which you know I committed myself. I deny the allegations of Rodriguez, as I alone am guilty. And do not think for a moment that I am running away from the police. Rather the police are fleeing before me. I know that this will all have an end. I know that I shall be beaten, and that I shall be the weaker party, but I have hopes of making you pay dearly for your victory. "Awaiting the pleasure of meeting you, (signed) Garnier." This note was accompanied with the imprints of the thumb and four fingers of the right hand, and the superimposed remark to M. Bertillon: "Put on your spectacles and blunder away." The finger prints and the writing are undoubtedly Garnier's, and the letter has had immediate effect in an order issued to the police engaged in this case to replace the first cartridge in their revolvers, a blank shot, by a ball cartridge. But as for proof that Garnier is still in Paris, the police are very sceptical. It is believed that he left Paris two days ago, and left the letter with an associate to be posted at the chosen moment.

LATE MISS ORME'S WILL.

Probate Application at Dehra Dun.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DEHRA DUN, APRIL 9.

Mr. W. D. Burkitt C. S. Sessions Judge of Saharanpore, heard to-day at Dehra Dun the application made by Miss Mount Stephens for the grant of probate of the will of the late Miss Garnett Orme. Mr. Ross Alston and Mr. Ewing appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Boys and Mr. Dillon on behalf of Mr. Hunter Garnett Orme who contests the will.

Mr. Boys said he wished to add a statement to his application. Mr. Ross Alston said the first point he would ask the court to consider was the insufficiency of the written statement. The written statement stated the will was procured by fraud. The practice was that fraud should not be charged vaguely, but that fraud must be specified. He did not mean that fraud must be proved, but that the specific fraud must be set out and not set out in general terms. The law required the material facts on which the other side relied but not the evidence. If undue influences or fraud was pleaded it should be charged in the pleading. He therefore asked the court to ask the other side to state the acts of the fraud. The next point was though the courts in England made much of undue influence the Indian Law of Succession made no mention of undue influence. The other side must state the acts of coersion. He would ask the court to ask Mr. Boys if he states the testator was of unsound mind when she made the will. Mr. Boys replied she was not of unsound mind but the under a delusion caused by deceit on the part of applicant so that she was under undue influence. She was not in a testamentory capacity owing to the delusion and she acted under delusion and importunity. Mr. Ross Alston said he had not got the information. The law entitled him to state that the testator was not of full capacity and was under importunity was the new amendment. The question of having a testamentory capacity was different and distinct. He assumed it was not dispute that Miss Orme knew what she was doing at the time that she made her will and that in the event of her death her property would go to Miss Moant Stephens. It had been held in England that were delusion did not do away with testamentary capacity one who as ordinarily insane may make a will while in sound mind. He asked for particulars of the coersion. It was only fair that before the trial began to state what accusation was brought against Miss Mount Stephens. Particulars must be given of the time and place. It was his onus to prove that Miss Orme made the the will in the presence of witnesses and was of sound mind which would entitle him to probate. Having done this the onus was on the other party to prove that it was invalid. Mr. Boys said that Mr. Ross Alston had made two objections. He wanted details some or more details. Order 6, rule 2 said "You had to give material facts. It does not state to give dates or time." The plaintiff puts in a will and says the testator was of sound mind, they cannot say that we are raising a plea that we are going to surprise them. We have the burden of proving the facts that the parties stood in the position of active confidence to each other."

The Court:—"You have not mentioned active confidence in your application."

Mr. Boys replied that it was only one ingredient of the fraud, the active confidence. The whole argument was premature. It was all raised on the issue of fraud.

The Court:—"If Mr. Boys wished to raise that point the other side should have notice of it and it would be better if Mrs. Boys made another statement."

Mr. Ross Alston said he should like to know whether the other side was prepared to take this as a test case. There was very little of the property in question in India and that he should have to go to England to claim the rest. Mr. Garnett Orme was a wealthy man but his client was not. The case will continue to-morrow.

MAJOR-GENERAL BOWER, commanding the Abor field force and head-quarter, arrived at Kobo on 5th April. The weather for the last two days has been wet.

BOMBAY TRADES.

Exhaustive Address by the Retiring Master.

THE annual meeting of the Bombay Presidency Trades' Association was held last night, at the Commercial Gymkhana, Bombay, Mr. F. H. Simkin presiding.

THE MASTER'S ADDRESS.

Mr. F. H. Simkin the retiring Master of the Association, addressed the meeting as follows: Gentlemen,—You have all had a copy of the report which touches on all the important matters which have been before the committee during the year. In drawing up this report it is impossible to enter into all details of the various discussions and decisions which have taken place, but I can assure you that every item that has come before the committee during the past year, has had very serious, and in many cases, prolonged consideration; and in some cases they have circularized and taken the views of the majority of the members when there has been anything approaching a division amongst them. In an Association, the members of which are interested in such a diversity of business, it is impossible not to have a minority among us who do not agree "in toto" with all matters under consideration, but I am pleased to say that these minorities have been very few and far between, and the members who have constituted them, have stated their views and accepted the decision of the majority with a good grace. I have great pleasure in commenting on the increased membership. As you are aware our late Secretary tendered his resignation, and, when considering the question of his successor, the committee decided to offer a salary that would enable us to obtain a Secretary who would be able to give more time to the work of the Association. The results have justified this, and the increased membership since the appointment of Mr. E. D. Rughes has, thanks largely to his efforts, added to the popularity of the Association, and the recognition that we are doing good work. We still want more members, and also, we want the members to take an active part in all matters affecting the welfare of Trade in Bombay, and I should be very pleased to see any individual come forward with any matter of interest to the trading community, without waiting for the Master and Committee to bring subjects up for consideration. I should like members to take up a subject that interests them and read a paper on it. I feel convinced that the majority of our members would attend and that if the Committee were asked to do so they would arrange for a meeting to be held at which such a paper could be read and a general discussion on the subject would be instructive, and I am sure would keep us all in touch with matters of vital interest to our community in general. These meetings would take the form of a debating society and would not necessarily become Association Meetings which in the ordinary way are part of our annual work and are entered in our Minute Books, but I think that the results of these meetings would in any case serve as a guide and help to members of the committee all of whom try to carry out the wishes of the majority of the members. The balance-sheet which you have before you is, I think, a satisfactory one. We are not an Association for making profits, and as far as the balance-sheet is concerned, I think we only want to see expenditure paid for with a small margin on the profit side, which will build up a small bank balance on which we may be able to draw in time of need or any occasion similar to the one on which we spent Rs. 3,590 last year. The actual balance in hand on December 31st, 1911, was Rs. 4,674-1-5, as against Rs. 6,978-12-9 on December 31st 1910. This appears at first sight as an unsatisfactory balance, but if we take into consideration our non-recurring liabilities, as, for instance, the item Rs. 2,590 for ambulances, we show an increased balance of over Rs. 200 on last year which is, I think, a very satisfactory result considering that we are now paying for almost a full-time Secretary.

THE WORK DONE BY THE ASSOCIATION.

"During the past year we have had before us many matters concerning the General Post Office, and before saying more I will take this opportunity of thanking the Post Master General and his officials for the trouble and attention they have taken on the many occasions when we have made representation regarding matters under their control. I am afraid I cannot go as far as to say we are satisfied with all the results of our various complaints, but I think the officials in the Post Office have endeavoured to assist us as far as they can on many matters. The V. P. P. System has been one of the vexed questions for a considerable time and although, as our report says, the majority of members are satisfied with the system, there is still room for improvement, and I hope the authorities recognise this. The item of recovery of payments and returned parcels is a various one, which, I hope, there will be found some means to improve. The removal of the G. P. O. has of necessity caused considerable inconvenience to members whose business houses are near the Church Gate Street Office. This, to a large extent, was unavoidable, and the provision mentioned in the report of allowing the old premises to remain for the posting of letters, etc., was a very acceptable boon. The refusal of book post articles and parcels at closing time is, I am afraid, unavoidable. We have represented the matter to the authorities, and they in one reply suggested that we should post earlier. This we all endeavour to do, but it is impossible to avoid sending parcels, etc., at the last moment, and I believe that during the last hour before closing time the number of peons waiting to deliver articles for postage is considerably more than can be attended to by the Post Office staff and that often peons who have waited half an hour or more are turned away at closing time. Parcels of medicine and other urgent matters are sometimes shut out in this manner, and these, as can be readily understood, are of vital importance to the purchaser and may be of no use whatever if received late. I think the Postal Authorities might be asked to consider the question of medicines bearing the name of well-known firms and marked "Medicine, urgent," and arrange that such articles be accepted up to the very last possible moment. The new rule about the Insurance of currency notes, imposed by Government in spite of our protest, and protests from various other more or less public bodies, is a source of great inconvenience. It is now practically impossible to receive money when in an up-country station, where you are unknown, as a person has to be identified before either a telegraphic money order, or an insured cover containing G. C. Notes, is delivered by the delivering office. The question of closing hours has been a matter of much discussion during the year. The Report sums up the matter, and I do not see what further can be done by the Association as a whole, the question of public holidays, etc., is at present under consideration by the Government, who at the request of the Chamber of Commerce are forming a committee of commercial and business firms, who are affected; to inquire fully into the matter, and I have much pleasure in stating that your committee have been asked to nominate a member to sit on the committee appointed. In this matter your committee approved of the proposals put forward by the Gwalior Chamber of Commerce, but I am sorry to say very little, if anything, has been done to improve matters. The discontinuing of inter-class has compelled many passengers who used to travel by it, to now travel second class, and as there appears to have been no addition to the number of second-class carriages, these are often filled to over-flowing, and the excess number are crowded into the first-class carriages to the inconvenience of passengers who have paid first-class fares in order to avoid the crush. I think the Railway authorities would do well to look into the matter, and add to the number of second-class carriages.

MUNICIPAL REPRESENTATION.

"We have to thank H. E. the Governor for the nomination of a member of our Association for the Municipal Corporation. This is a step in the right direction. It was largely due, I think, to the listlessness of the members of the Association in the past that we were not represented many years ago, and that we let the opportunity slip, after the death of our late member Mr. Rollem. We should, then, have put forward a member to have taken his place. It is not a bad thing to occasionally look back on our faults, and try to avoid them in future. We now have an opportunity of making up what ground we then lost, and it is the duty of every member of the Association who has its welfare at heart, to discourage any back sliding in the future. Representation on the Municipal Corporation is something, but like Oliver Twist we want more. We hope eventually to build up our Association to such a position of importance that the Government will be justified in granting us still further consideration, and nominate from amongst us a member for the Legislative Council. Some

may say we are asking too much, but if so, do they realise what an interest the Trading Community has in the welfare, commerce, and industries, of the Bombay Presidency? Do they realise the amount of foreign (i.e., not Indian) capital the Trading Community have invested in Bombay, and not only Foreign capital, but also a large amount of local capital? Do they realize what vast sums are paid by the Trading Community, to the Government of India, Bombay, and the Municipality, in Customs Duty, Income-Tax, etc? And local rates and taxes, which include not only those paid directly, but also others paid to the Landlords in rent, etc. The welfare of Bombay and the Presidency means the welfare of the Bombay Trading Community, and I venture to think that the welfare of the Bombay Trading Community means a good deal to the welfare of Bombay and the Presidency. The Trading Community is vitally interested in most of the legislation of the Government of India and Bombay, and although we are nearly always informed of any addition or change in bills, and proposal, that are being brought before the Government, and are asked to give an opinion by the time we get such information the changes, or proposals have already been more or less fully considered, if not already decided on; and also the information which we receive, is in many cases wanting in such details, as would enable us to consider the matter on the lines on which the Government bodies are working, and we often waste a considerable amount of time in discussions on lines widely different to any intention of the proposed legislation. Such important changes as, for instance, the one now before the Government, "the Standardization of Weights and Measures," is of as much, if not more, importance to the Trading Community as to any other body in the Empire. Government have asked us for our opinion as to the best method, but it is such a big question, and brings up so many methods which could be considered, that I think, and am sure you will all agree with me, that Bombay community whose interests are likely to be affected should be asked to nominate a member to sit on a special commission to consider the question and express the views of the community of which he is a member. The information we have received from Government in this case covers such a wide issue that it is impossible to consider it except on a general basis, and we might discuss the matter for months, and still be far wide of the mark, the Government are aiming at. We hope eventually to be able to get a member of our community on the Council, with whom we shall be able to discuss such matters as these, and who will be able to give us in more detail the particulars and aims of Government proposals, so that we may strive to work on the same lines and to the same end as they are doing, and at the same time safeguard our own interests. So many of the legislative measures, deal with matters which require a full practical knowledge of trading business in all its branches, and not a superficial knowledge obtained from statistics and from a knowledge of the net results of the whole trade of the country. To this end we must all strive and when Government recognise the importance of the B. P. T. A., as representing a considerable portion of the Trading Community of Bombay, and realizes that the work we are doing is good work and for the general good of the community and the welfare of the City and Presidency they will, I hope, put us up one step at a time until we reach the position we are striving to obtain. Meanwhile we must not blame Government only, for not already being there, we have to show our earnestness in the work we have undertaken and prove worthy of promotion before we can expect it, and if Government will give us better opportunities in future of laying our views before them for consideration, by taking us further into their confidence, and by giving us a reasonable time to consider and reply to important questions, I believe we shall soon convince them that our aspirations are not too big.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

"The past year has been a notable one in the history of the country. Their Imperial Majesties' visit has been an event that will ever remain in the memories of those who witnessed their triumphal tour through India. Their gracious reception of the welcome accorded to them on their arrival in Bombay, and the God Speed at their departure will ever continue to be a glorious epoch in the lives of those who witnessed the event, and a bright spot in the lives of those exiles from their own country. The B P. T. A. will always be proud to turn back the minutes of their meetings during the past year, and to see the record which proves that they participated in the efforts made to welcome in a fitting manner one of the most important events of the century. Their Imperial Majesties' interest in all classes and communities of their subjects in India should make us, who are working for the welfare of one of the most important communities, feel that we have their sympathies and good wishes. The collection of debts has become a very heavy portion of the work of the Committee, Secretary, and his staff, and we have had to discontinue the acceptance of small amounts, i.e., under Rs. 5 as in many cases the small sums which we were asked to collect did not cover the actual out of pocket expenses, without taking into consideration such expenses as stationary and labour. It would be well if the members would try to realize the limitations of the Association in this respect. The majority of the bills sent to us for collection are naturally only sent after considerable efforts have been made by the Firm sending them, to collect them in the usual way. Some, indeed, are, and might be recognised as bad debts; and all the Association can do is of no avail. I take it that the Association is in most cases the last step before having recourse to the Law Courts, and the Association cannot do more than write and expostulate with the debtors, unless the firms whose claims are under consideration are able to give a power of attorney to the Association to take the matter into Court. And this would save the firm very little trouble, as they would have to send a representative to produce books and accounts. I do not think it advisable that the Association should be asked to do this. But at the same time the efforts of the Association are often stultified by firms refusing to take extreme measures even when we are able to advise them to do so. I think we may congratulate ourselves that, that portion of the public who receive letters from the Association in respect to bills owing, are realizing that we are in earnest and that our efforts are commanding more respect, and response than in former years and if firms would assist the Association by taking the more extreme measures to what we may term bad cases, this respect would be considerably increased. The matter of retail trading by clubs is of great importance to the Trading Community, as you are all aware the Government have lately been moving in the matter, and I sincerely hope that it will be thoroughly investigated, not only on the question of excise articles, but on all articles of trade. A club is created for the recreation and benefit of its members, and in many cases is granted Government land at a nominal rate. According to a decision of, I believe, a Punjab Court, a Club is not liable to Income-Tax. The rates and taxes in many cases are considerably lower than those at which legitimate trading firms are assessed. If Clubs are to enter the lists with "bona-fide" trading firms they should, in justice, be brought into line and not be given preferential treatment. We all know that nominally Clubs only supply its members, but this is a very thin veil through which, I think, every one can see. It is such a simple thing for a friend of a member to obtain what he requries, that the custom of obtaining supplies, arrangements for catering, for banquets, picnics, etc., etc., from many Clubs has become a source of anxiety to "bona-fide" trading firms who have large capital invested in their business and who are taxed in every possible manner. I trust Government will not stop at inquiring into what has been done in the past only, but will take the necessary measures to prevent it in the future. In what I have said I have endeavoured to give you a short review not only of what we have done, but of our aspirations in matters which have come before us during the past year. There is a vast field of labour before us, if we are to bring our Association up to the height I have alluded to,—to bring it up to be a power which will be recognised, and appealed to, by all our fellow-citizens in Bombay, and which will be called upon by all Sister Associations for aid in obtaining what they, and we, consider for the benefit of the Trading Company of all India and which will be called upon for assistance and advice, by Government, and Chambers of Commerce, and other bodies, in all matters affecting the Trade of India. The only way we can hope to reach this stage is by co-adhesion, a personal interest of each member in all matters which your Committee have under consideration, and in some cases a sacrifice of personal convenience and comforts for the benefit of the general body of our Association.

BEGGARS AND MOTOR CARS.

"There are many matters of interest to us all in the affairs of Bombay, such as the dust nuisance, water-supply to there are two, however, which I should like to mention and these are beggars and motor-cars. The former are a source of great nuisance. They hang about and annoy ladies who may be waiting outside business premises or elsewhere. And I believe a large percentage of the beggars are beggars from choice and not from need. They dress themselves up in the filthiest of rags and if they have any "bona fide" deformity they exaggerate it to the utmost of their ability. Their language is bad and their gestures revolting, and in many cases bandaged limbs, etc., cover only sound flesh and bone. Beggars we shall always have, but is there no means of restraining frauds? Those who may be willing to help "bona fide" cases, often do not do so, because it is hard to discriminate. We seem to be getting a larger number of noisy motor-cars running about the streets every year. Some of the large vans and even some of the passenger cars make our street hideous with their din and rattle, and one offices, places where only gestures can be heard. Syreens so-called musical horns and instruments of torture to the ear and nerve, appear to be on the increase, and I think it is for the public generally to raise up such a denunciation against unnecessary noise in our streets that the authorities will take steps to study the interests of the majority, and restrain the small minority who take a delight in torturing their fellow-citizens. The increase of the large head-lights on many cars are a source of danger to traffic on the roads. When approaching a car with these large lights the eyes are so dazzled that after passing that everything appears black for a few seconds and it is difficult for pedestrians or drivers to see what lies before them. I think it would be well if the authorities would insist on all large candle power lamps being hooded so as to throw the light on to the ground only. (Applause).

The Chairman concluded by thanking the Committee and the Secretary Mr. R. D. Hughes for their help and assistance.

NEW MASTER AND COMMITTEE.

The meeting then proceeded to elect the new Master and the Committee. Mr. A. S. Knowles of Messrs. Samuel Fitz and Co. was elected Master, and the following were elected to the Committee: Mr. H. G. Clark, Mr. C. W. Richardson, Mr. Duncan Fraser, Mr. F. W. Hockerday and Mr. F. F. Gordon, Mr. L. Mongini was re-elected Honorary Treasurer, and Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co. were re-appointed auditors.

On the motion of Mr. C. B. Robinson, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the retiring Master, Mr. Simkin.

DEPRESSED CLASSES' MEETING

A crowded gathering of men and women belonging to the Depressed Classes was present at the interesting annual functions of the Shri Soma Vanshiya Mitra Samaj at Byculla, last Sunday. The shamiyana erected for the occasion was tastefully decorated and the celebration of the fifth year's gathering of the Samaj was enthusiastic. Among those present were Mr. V. R. Shinde, Mr. and Mrs. Parchure from Akola and Mrs. Janabai Shinde and Mr. Syed of the Depressed Classes Mission, Mr. G.K. Deodhar was voted to the chair. The report, which the Secretary read, showed that the Samaj made good progress in its social and educational work and that the people of the Depressed Classes were gradually taking more interest in it. One important reform deserves special notice here. It was a practice among the members of the Depressed Classes that the fifth day from the birth of a child in a family was given to merry making and celebrated by indulgence in drink and the singing of obscene songs. As a result of the work done by the Samaj on 50 occasions such objectionable practices were substituted by the singing of religious songs and the drinking of tea. Then followed short speeches. Mr. Parchure narrated the story of the work that was being done at Akola to elevate the Depressed Classes. Mrs. Indirabai Parchure advised the women to take care of their children. Mrs. Janabai Shinde exhorted them to send their children to school and give them good baths. Mr. Sambhuji Waghmare related his personal experiences of the evil effects of drinking and advised his brethren to give up the pernicious habit. Mr. Shinde requested the audience to take advantage of the work which the Depressed Classes Mission was doing for them by sending their children to school and to the boarding houses which had 20 boys from various places in the Presidency. He further announced the Wadia Trustees' most generous contribution of Rs. 500 a month to be continued for three years and to be utilised for the industrial training of the boys of the Depressed Classes. He also announced that Mr. Deodhar would give a sum of Rs. 5 per month for one year towards the expenses of a night school and five copies of the Weekly edition of the "Dnyan Prakash" for the libraries which were already existing In the course of a short speech Mr. Deodhar exhorted the people to take kindly to education and to develope ambition and self-reliance. He further observed that their eagerness to improve their condition, which formed the key-note of the several speeches made, was a matter of great hopefulness, and, lastly, he told them that a great deal of the future advance of the country depended upon the improvement of the social, moral and material condition of the Depressed Classes.

LADY'S TOUR IN FAMINE AREA.

Mrs. Jamnabai Sakai has volunteered, with a view to help the suffering poor, to visit personally the several famine afflicted districts in Gujarat and Kathiawar and she will start for her work on the night of the 15th instant. It is a matter of great congratulation to note that a wealthy Parsee lady, a Dakshni lady, and another Gujarati lady have expressed their willingness to accompany Mrs. Sakai in her tour to render necessary assistance.

Amongst other places they will visit the famine-stricken centres of Godhra, Halol, Kalol, Dohad, Mandwa Camp, Chhandod, etc. After personally ascertaining the condition of the afflicted, they will arrange to provide fodder for the cattle which are in large numbers for want of proper nourishment. They will distribute clothes free amongst the poor agriculturists, their children and the needy poor and try to alleviate their sufferings by words of consolation and advice. They will try also to ascertain the condition of the Gujarati widows and persuade them if they be willing, to join institutions like the Seva Sadan. For this purpose they have appealed to the charitably disposed public to render any assistance they can either in the shape of money, or by sending new or old clothes for distribution. The generous public, it is hoped, will gladly respond to this sacred and humane call of duty.

THE PEKIN MYSTERIES.

Hang Ping Chien and his troupe "the Pekin Mysteries" opened a season at the Opera House last night, and gave a very successful performance. Hang Ping Chien is a jovial looking Chinaman, who kept his audience in a constant state of amusement by his many mannerisms as well as in one of wonderment at the facility with which he and his assistants caused large bowls of water to appear and reappear. His fire-eating and his production of lanterns apparently from nowhere were equally quaint. The entertainment included a performance by a clever troupe of child acrobats, and some wonderful and novel feats of strength by a male member of the troupe.

STABLE AS A WEATHER COCK.

Oh, Kipling says that "East is East"
"And West is West and never
"The twain shall meet"—
But that's effete.
They've met and crossed and ever—

—The East is West, the West is East,
Go look, if you would doubt it
Our 'Natoh Ghar' now
Will prove to you
There's not a doubt about it.

N.

MR. QUINLAN has been appointed Superintendent, C. V. D., Behar, and Mr. Harris, Superintendent, C. V. D., Assam, also temporarily in charge of Bengal.

THERE are now three claimants to the gaddi of the Mandi State and a good deal of agitation is going on in the vernacular press. Public opinion is that there should be no difficulty in arriving at a decision at an early date.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

Dr. Sukhia Sues the "Jam-e-Jamshed."

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman resumed the hearing yesterday of Dr. Sukhia's libel action against Firoz M. Ratanjar and the proprietor and editor of "Jam-e-Jamshed."

J. B. Murzban, further examined by Mr. Davar, said he had once requested the plaintiff to help him in charitable work as a medical inspector in the Fort. That was in 1909. The plaintiff worked for him for about a year. The plaintiff discontinued work saying that he had no time in which to do it. It could not be true that the witness bore ill-will to the plaintiff owing to the latter having written to his sub-editor and not to him direct. He knew nothing about a forged letter appearing in "Jam-e-Jamshed." Witness never got a chance of meeting Dr. Sukhia as he did not move in society or attend meetings. Vindictiveness was not a trait of his character. There was a great agitation in the community at the time of the trustees' election.

Cross-examined by Mr. Raikes; witness said:—The "Jam-e-Jamshed" had Hindu and Mahomedan subscribers, but comparatively few. The paper was subscribed to by clubs and libraries to which people of all races went. Witness was not editing the papers in 1901 nor writing for it. He new nothing about Dr. Sukhia writing against the serum of plague. He know nothing about the forged letter. He had sent a letter to Dr. Sukhia, from which he now recollected the incident. In the letter he had described himself as editor in his own hand-writing. He was nominally the editor guiding the policy of the paper. His staff published a letter purporting to be from Dr. Sukhia, though it was not so. He had written an explanatory paragraph in his paper. Mr. Patel was the person to whom Dr. Sukhia used to write. Mr. Patel was his assistant editor. He subsequently started a new paper. Witness did not know if Dr. Sukhia assisted Mr. Patel. It was an evening paper, but witness never looked at it. He did not know if a vote of censure was passed on his paper with regard to religious education among the Parsis at a public meeting of the conference in 1902. Witness did not know a word about it. He did not know anything about the committee regarding the Juddin controversy. He never took part in this. He did not know if the committee passed a vote of censure on his paper for publishing something which should not have been done. His paper had the monopoly of printing for the Parsi Panchayet. He did not know, but he heard that that was the subject of criticism. He did not know if Mr. S. S. Bengali first raised this question in 1865. He did not know if in 1909, Dr. Sukhia made a formal complaint to the trustees. He heard it for the first time. He know nothing about other matters in the "Jam-e-Jamshed," about Dr. Sukhia. He did not, at all touch up the letter complained of. The manuscript differed from the published letter. No part of the correction was his. He made no independent inquiries to ascertain whether the imputation against Dr. Sukhia was true or not. No other step except asking Sir Jamshedji suggested itself to him. The other trustees would know nothing about it. Before publication, he had not asked the first defendant if the latter knew the imputation to be true. He remembered having received a notice in this connection. In his answer, he had instructed his attorney to state that the imputation was true to the knowledge of Ratnagar. He had drafted the telegram sent to Ratnagar and was acquainted with the English words he had used. In his opinion the expression "touch up" was the same as "tone down". He knew the difference between "legal proceedings" and "lawyers' notices". He was responsible for the policy of his paper at the time of the election. He did not know if his paper supported the Petit ticket. He did not read the details.

With regard to the charitable work Dr. Sukhia's assistance was unpaid for. It was possible that Dr. Sukhia worked for 18 months thoroughly and satisfactorily until the time of his daughter's death. He was a member of the Elphinstone club and so was Mr. P. H. Dastur and also Mr. H. A. Wadia. For the last few years, he had been constituting occasionally a witness' paper.

Re-examined, witness said the Elphinstone club was composed of people advanced in life. Witness knew that. Dr. Sukhia had complained in his lectures about the monopoly of printing the Panchayet work. His profit per year for that work was about Rs. 250 to Rs. 300. He did the work as a matter of honour. The "Jame-e-Jamshed" was known as the Panchayet paper.

EDITOR EXAMINED.

P. J. Murzban, examined by Mr. Davar, said he had been the editor of the "Jam-e-Jamshed" for the last seven years. Before that he was on the staff for about four years. Since he left college, he had been writing in the "Jame-e-Jamshed" and "Gup-Sap." He was now the editor and proprietor of "Gup-Sap." Since he became editor of the "Jam-e-Jamshed" he had become conversant with all Parsi matters. He first knew the plaintiff about ten years ago in connection with the forged letter about Dr. Haffkine's serum. Witness, when he inserted it, had not the slightest idea that it was a forged letter. After that, witness never came into personal contact with Dr. Sukhia. Witness then narrated the circumstances under which the latter complained of the publication. Witness undertook to publish the latter provided Ratnagar allowed him to make the necessary corrections and alterations. Ratnagar agreed to that. Witness's attention was drawn to the paragraph complained of and consulted his father about it. With regard to the challenge also witness consulted his father, who advised him to put it in in a sober and dignified manner. His father had a doubt as to whether Dr. Sukhia would keep silent and expected a notice on the day after publication. That was the reason why he sent the telegram. Then the letter was published. He did not put the paragraph in to challenge Dr. Sukhia to file a suit. He was conversant with the facts of the Juddin controversy. His paper took prominent part in it. Witness took part in it editorially. The "Jam-e-Jamshed" took up the conservative side of the question. After that followed the election of the trustees, which was of very great importance to the community and his paper took a leading part in it. He thought it his duty to direct the community in the right way. Dr. Sukhia had requested him to send a reporter to his lectures. He sent a reporter on the first day and published a summary of the lecture. He did not send the reporter again because Dr. Sukhia uttered absolute nonsense. About this time, he had no occasion for unpleasantness with Dr. Sukhia. Witness was not aware of a note of censure passed on his paper by the Juddin committee. He heard it for the first time in Court. That censure was not communicated to the paper. The Parsi Association and the new Zoroastrian conference were important bodies, which might censure them. The committee regarding religious education had opined that it was wrong of the paper to publish a report of its proceedings.

Cross-examined by Mr. Raikes, witness said he had passed the forged letter, but evidently he did not put the head line above it. He did not remember of the censure of the Juddin committee, which was a very responsible body. If it censured the paper, it would be an important thing. He and his father were not organising a meeting against the Zoroastrian conference. He did not call on Dr. Sukhia and ask him to take the chair to his knowledge. He did not leave a card, but he did not know where Dr. Sukhia got the card from. He did not know until the time of Dr. Sukhia's lectures that he had applied to the Panchayet about the monopoly of printing. He would not know if it was published in the "Akbari Soudagar". The "Jam-e-Jamshed" had criticised Dr. Sukhia's candidature about the trusteeship. He had written an editorial on the 8th October 1910 and that correctly represented his views about Dr. Sukhia. He did not pride himself on his gift of humour. He thought he had a gift of humour. He did not edit the column "Broom-Sweepings". His father edited it in 1911, but did not write it. Witness controlled the answers to correspondents column. Witness put in an answer to Dr. Sukhia's request that the paper might announce his lectures. He did not answer with a view to be funny or frivolous. It was a "bona-fide" request. Dr. Sukhia did not communicate with him any further. He gave similar answers to others about the announcements. He did not refer J.B.Petit, J. J. Vimadalal and Daji to the advertisement columns as they were important people. Dr. Sukhia's announcement was not worth publishing in the contribution column. He attacked Dr. Sukhia in the "Jam-e-Jamshed" of the 20th January for combining with Mr. R. D. Tata. The contribution was not written by him, but was passed by him. He did not edit "broom-sweepings" on the 11th February, but his father did.

Mr. Raikes put in articles on the aggravation of damages.

Witness, continuing, said he knew nothing about the article referring to the barber of Cawasji Patel street. Witness was aware that Dr. Sukhia attacked them for the monopoly of printing after the publication of the letter complained of. By the 15th of March he was aware of it. Before the publication of the letter, he made no independent inquiry, except through his father, about the truth of the imputation. Whether he did soften the letter or not could be judged from the manuscript and the published letter. The touched up letter was not worse. He did not make the challenge much more direct a threatening. He considered himself justified in publishing a thing for one purpose when it was sent for another.

Re-examined, witness said the circulation of his paper was about 4,300, out of which there were about 3,400 Parsi subscribers.

Mr. Davar then wished to call Mr. Wadia to depose that Sir Jamsetji told him "for God's sake, put this man in the box, lest he shall excite the mob against us."

His Lordship ruled that evidence to be irrelevant.

Mr. Jamshedji A. Wadia, examined by Mr. Davar, said he had been a member of the Corporation for the last eleven years. His was a well-known family. He knew the plaintiff, who, in his community, was known as an active man taking a great deal of interest in public affairs and he maintained his opinion. He had seen him in a public meeting once. His reputation was that he maintained his opinion very warmly and insisted on being heard.

To the Court: The passage, complained of would not injure Dr. Sukhia's reputation, even if untrue.

Cross-examined by Mr. Raikes: He said so because Dr. Sukhia's reputation was not very high in the community. Dr. Sukhia adhered to his opinion, but not in a proper one. Witness' experience was of the Corporation only. The better portion of the community, by which he meant the richer and educated classes, objected to the ways in which Dr. Sukhia thrust his views on them.

Dr. Jehangir J. Curseji, examined by Mr. Davar, said he was a member of the managing committee of the Parsi Orphanage. He knew the plaintiff, whose reputation with regard to public meetings in the community was that he took an active part in the affairs of the community, was self-willed and opinionated. He was rather more than less a fighting man, trying to force his opinions on the meeting and carry them through.

To the Court: The passage complained of would not injure his reputation even if untrue, because he was known as a fighting man and one who would not listen to good advice.

Cross-examined by Mr. Raikes, witness said that Dr. Sukhia was not capable of trying to break up a meeting if his wishes were not carried out. That was the only reason for stating that his reputation would be affected. He was a medical attendant to the second and third defendants and their families.

Nusserwanji S. Jamshedji, grandson of the first Baronet, examined by Mr. Davar, said he took interest in communal affairs and knew the plaintiff. As a public man taking part in public meetings, the plaintiff's reputation was that he was an obstructionist, but that was not witness's opinion. He gathered that from reading papers and from conversations.

The Court: Is his reputation such—witness interruptedly—I think not.

To Mr. Raikes: He understood his Lordship's question to mean whether the passage complained of was derogatory to Dr. Sukhia. Dr. Sukhia had fallen foul with the trustees of certain charities, one of whom was the witness and Dr. Sukhia was going to put the Advocate-General in motion against them. Witness was an auditor of public companies including some of the Petit Mills and all the mills of which B. D. Petit was the agent. Witness would not object to the passage if he were such a person as to merit the opinion. If he was only a man fond of his own way and opinion he should object to the passage.

Dr. H. M. Massina, examined by Mr. Davar, said he knew Dr. Sukhia. As a public man taking part in public meetings, Dr. Sukhia's reputation was that the less men they had in the community for the management of its affairs, the better.

To the Court: The passage complained of would not lower or injure Dr. Sukhia's reputation in the least, even if untrue.

To Mr. Raikes: He said that because he knew and what the community thought what Dr. Sukhia was and what his nature was. He was a man of a quarrelsome nature and a litigant. In his opinion the reputation of a quarrelsome man and a litigant would not be injured by this libel.

Mr. Davar here closed his case.

Mr. Raikes said that he would now like to know if he had to give any evidence in rebuttal.

His Lordship said he would first hear arguments on the question of privilege and decide that before they went any further.

Arguments on that question were then heard.

DECREE AGAINST NAWAB.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod disposed of the suit brought by Jehangir Cooverji against Nawab Kamal Yarjung Bahadur to recover Rs. 10,375 for the work done in the house of the defendant at Colaba.

Mr. B. J. Wadia appeared for the plaintiff; a constituted attorney of the defendant appeared in person and said the defendant was a military officer in the Nizam's territories. He consented to a decree being passed against the Nawab.

His Lordship next passed a decree against the same defendant by consent for Rs. 3,700 in favour of Sorabji Bezonji. This decree was to be satisfied by instalments of Rs. 500.

POLICE COURTS.

BREACH OF TRUST.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Mr. Nebaram, Managing Director of the Orient Bank, Lahore, charged Charanjit Lal, manager of the Bombay Branch of the Bank, with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 30,000 in May and December last, Mr. Acworth, Solicitor, appeared for the prosecution; while Mr. Velinker, Barrister-at-law, with Mr. K. Nariman, Pleader, defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused received two drafts for Rs. 15,000 each from the Head Office at Lahore and was instructed to realize and remit the amount to that office. Instead of doing so, he misappropriated the amount for other purposes. Besides, he had made large advances to the late Sorab Ghandhy and other persons on insufficient security and in doing so received large private commissions from Mr. Ghandhy. The latter died subsequently and on his death-bed told a relation of his that the accused had defrauded him and the Bank and had received from him the commissions referred to.

The accused pleaded not guilty. The defence was that the accused had acted within the powers conferred on him by a power of attorney. He had used the Bank's money according to his discretion and for the benefit of the Bank. The late Mr. Ghandhy was an old constituent, and he (the accused) had received no commission from him.

His Worship convicted the accused on the evidence and sentenced him to undergo one month's simple imprisonment.

RACING AT THE BOTTOM.

BEFORE Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Paterson charged Bhimabai, a Hindu woman, with breach of trust in respect of ornaments valued at Rs. 177, the property of Heerabai, a cultivator and neighbour of the accused.

The complaint was that the ornaments were taken away by the accused from the complainant on the pretext that they were required for her daughter who was to attend some function. She did not return the ornaments as promised but pledged them with a Marwari.

It was urged for the defence that the accused's son a hard gambler, lost three hundred rupees on the Racecourse and to get him out of the difficulty them she did this.

The Magistrate sympathised with the accused and said he wished the case was at the Bar instead of the unfortunate mother. The woman was convicted and sentenced to forty-five days' rigorous imprisonment.

A DANGEROUS PRACTICE.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sehnsidar charged one Bhikha Isaoo, tindal of prow No. 5416, with sailing without lights in the middle of the dock channel on the night of the 1st instant. His Worship remarked it was a very dangerous practice to sail without lights. The accused was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs 25.

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, has disposed of the case in which Superintendent Priestley charged Ismail Abdoola and eleven others with disorderly behaviour in the Satta Galli. His Worship acquitted the first accused and sentenced the rest to pay fines of from Rs. 30 to Rs. 50.

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

An 'At Home' of the members of the Bombay Natural History Society took place on Yesterday, at 6-15 p. m. Rev. Father Dreckman presiding.

The election of the following 11 new members since the last meeting was duly announced:—Mr. M. F. Delaney, Bombay; the Secretary, Rawal Pindi Club, Rawal Pindi; Mr. J. D. Way, Nowrangpur, Vizagapatam District; Lt. H. E. Shortt, I. M. S., Benares; Mr. John Stewart, Travancore; Mr. V. A. Mendoza, Bombay; Mr. J. E. Webb, Bilaspur, C.P.; Mr. E. Macconochie, I. C. S., Dharwar; the Inspector of Schools, Surma Valley and Hill Districts, Silchar, Assam; Mr. G. A. Laughton, Uran, Kolaba District; and Mr. W. P. Appleford, Gilgit, Kashmir.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

The Honorary Secretary, Mr. W. S. Millard, acknowledged the following contributions to the Museum, since the last meeting:—

CONTRIBUTIONS.	LOCALITY.	DONOR.
1 Jungle Cat ...	Ahmednagar ...	Lt.-Col. J. Girvin, R. A. M. C.
1 Hare	Aibheel, Assam.	Mr. W. P. Field.
3 Bats (in spirit)...	Ratnagiri ...	Mr. G. S. Hardy, I. C. S.
1 Bittern, 1 Marsh Harrier, 1 Oriole, 1 Golden Backed Woodpecker, 1 Yellow-fronted Pied Woodpecker, 1 Indian Pied Kingfisher, 1 Common Wood Shrike	Meerut... ...	Mr. H. C. Jadders Fisher.
1 Swinhoe's Reed-Warbler. ...	Thayetmyo, Burma ...	Mr. J. P. Cook.
1 Tweed dales Scimitar Babbler	Do. ...	Do.
1 Snipe	Tonk, N.W.F.P.	Mr. C. R. Pitman
3 Eggs of Common Sandgrouse ...	Khandwa, C. P.	Mr. C. H. Dracott
2 Eggs Franklin's Night Jar ...	Do. ...	Do.
5 Eggs of Grey-backed Shrike...	Kashmir ...	Mr. J. C. Jadders Fisher.
6 Eggs of Indian Hoopoe ...	Do. ...	Do.
6 Eggs of Common Kingfisher ...	Do. ...	Do.
2 Eggs of Plumbeous Redstart ...	Do. ...	Do.
5 Eggs of Ruddy Crake ...	Do. ...	Do.
48 Butterflies and Moths	Various ...	Mr. H. C. Jadders Fisher.
1 Lizard and 4 Toads	Palni Hills ...	Mr. C. E. C. Fischer
Some Fungi ...	Khandala, Matheran ...	Mrs. W. H. Deakin
115 Butterflies ...	Nilgiris ...	Capt. G. Hare.

Minor Contributions from:—Capt. H. Thornhill, Mr. W. D. Cumming and Mr. H. Florence.

EXHIBITS.

265 specimens of mammals from the Central Provinces collected by the Society's collector Mr. C. A. Crump and a number of specimens of mammals from the S. W. Dharwar and East Kanara Districts, collected by Mr. G. C. Shortridge were exhibited and admired. These specimens were being forwarded to the British Museum by next mail for identification and return.

THE MAMMAL SURVEY.

The Secretary announced that he had just received an intimation that the Royal Society had been good enough to sanction a grant of £25 towards the survey of the Mammalian fauna of India, Burma and Ceylon organized by the Society. The Government of Madras had also kindly promised the sum of Rs. 2,500 towards this survey. It had been found that the area to be covered was so enormous that the survey would, with only two collectors, take much longer than was at first estimated and it became necessary therefore to obtain a further Rs. 30,000 or Rs. 40,000, in order that the survey might be thoroughly carried out, and it was hoped that members and others would send in subscriptions to enable the Society to accomplish this scientific work.

THE JOURNAL.

Members were informed that the new journal (No. 22 of XXI) was being printed off and it was hoped that it would be delivered to all members this week.

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, APRIL 8.

Notwithstanding the increasing heat, there have been two successful Cinderella dances at the Gymkhana recently. The annual sports held under the auspices of the local athletic association took place, this year, in the grounds of the R. C. High School, Mr. Calcraft Kennedy, I. C. S., our Sessions Judge, presided, and Mrs. Kennedy kindly distributed the prizes to the winners of the different events.

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb were with us for a few days. In their honour the Ladies' Club gave an afternoon party, at which quite a large number of guests turned up and spent a pleasant hour or two together.

On the invitation of some of our leading gentlemen, many European and Indian ladies and gentlemen gathered on the afternoon of the 2nd instant in the beautiful grounds of Shanti Sadan, kindly but for the occasion by Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai, to meet and congratulate Dr. Motibai Kapadia on her receiving the Kaiser-i-Hind medal for her valuable services to the sick women of Ahmedabad. Not only was she heartily congratulated by act, but she was also presented with a beautiful gold watch and a handsome silver tea service. Dr. Motibai is shortly leaving for England, as also are Shett Ambalal and party.

A short time ago there was quite an epidemic of afternoon teas amongst the ladies of the station. Either as a consequence of this or on account of the onset of the hot weather there has been quite an exodus of ladies to the hills to recruit. Those who are left are either busy getting ready for the voyage home, or are going to our nearest hill station, Mount Abu, so that we may anticipate a fairly dull time till the end of June.

Our City Fathers have erected some new lamps in the recently extended municipal limits, but when there were about it, they might have planted them a little thicker, and some of them a little straighter. The pose of some of the law posts erected on the road leading to the jail would, seem to indicate that they had been indulging and were in a condition meriting a short detention in the institution at the end of the road.

AT the meeting of the Bengal King Edward Memorial Fund yesterday evening, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Sir G. Sutherland and Sir R. N. Mukerjee were authorised to sign the agreement for statue with Mr. McKinnell the sculptor.

SPORTING NEWS.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY.

Cheshires vs. B. E. S. Old Boys.

This season's Aga Khan Hockey Tournament was commenced on Tuesday evening in a specially constructed enclosure at Marine Lines when the Cheshires, winners of the Cup for two years, met the Bombay Educational Society, Old Boys' team. The holders of the Cup pressed for the first ten minutes but then the inside right of the Bombay men got away with the ball and was in a position for scoring when he was fouled by Sergt. Price of the visitors' team. The B. E. S. forwards then put in some good work but were kept from scoring by assiduous work on the part of the soldiers' back. A smart peace of dubbling on the part of the B. E. S. outside right prove abortive and subsequently the soldiers' forward forced the attack scoring a penalty goal. This inspired the Military team who pressed for a time but once again the local men's outside right got the ball and put in a brilliant shot which the opposing goal-keeper saved by conceding a corner. Soon after this half-time came with the score.

Cheshire..... 1 (penalty) goal
B. E. S. Old Boys ..... love

On resumption of play the Bombay team played a clever game, offensive and defensive, but during the earlier phases of the second half could only get within range of the striking line. The Cheshires did a fair amount of pressing and at last Galvin scored Mullins being out of his goal at the time. Fast and exciting play followed slightly in favour of the soldiers. Then the Cheshires forced a penalty corner from which Galvin almost succeeded in scoring, Mullins however stopped the ball with his pads. Subsequently the Cheshires pressed but, although their opponents fought the game out to the end, won on the call of time.

Cheshires..... 2 goals
B. E. S. Old Boys ..... love.

The teams were as follows:—

CHESHIRES:—Moore, goal; backs, Price and Harris; half backs, Stowel, Russell and Robinson; forwards, Eden, Whitlow, Benson, Galvin and Hodgkins.

B. E. S. OLD BOYS:—Mullins, goal; Edwards and Murray, backs; Dudley, Molyneux and Finnigan, half-backs; Wilson, Mungavin, Rickwood, Millard and Sinclair.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races will be sailed on Saturday the 13th April, all entries must reach the Honorary Secretary Sailing Committee before 6 p.m. on Thursday, the 11th instant:—

Mrs. Macbeth's Cup Restricted to Metre Boats, start at 2-50 p. m. Course: Cee Vessel—Sunk Rock port—Mark Buoy port—Cee Vessel—N Karanja Starboard—Mark Buoy Starboard—Cee Vessel. 13·23 miles.

Tomtis Class and "C" Class Handicap Race, start at 3 p.m. Course: Cee Vessel—Mark Buoy Starboard—S Karanja Starboard—Cee Vessel. Then the short course. 9·07 miles.

"B" Class, start at 3-10 p. m. Course: Cee Vessel—N Karanja Starboard—Mark Buoy Starboard—Cee Vessel—Mark Buoy port—Cee Vessel. 11·51 miles.

"A" Class, start at 3-20 p. m. Course: Cee Vessel—S Karanja port—N Karanja port—Cee Vessel—N Karanja port—Cee Vessel—12·95 miles.

Chronometer time sun, at 2-40 p.m.

FOOTBALL.

Recreation Gymkhana vs. Y. M. C. A., Procter Rd. Branch.

A football match was played between the Recreation Gymkhana and the Procter Road branch Y. M. C. A. on Monday, the 8th instant, as Byculla. The latter won by 3 goals to nil.

CRICKET.

Madras Ootacamund Match Drawn.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

OOTACAMUND, APRIL 9.

In the Cricket match between Madras and Ootacamund, the latter continued their first innings on Monday and made 409 runs for eight wickets. Madras, in their second innings scored 360 runs, leaving Ootacamund over 95 to make in 25 minutes. Playing against time, Ootacamund managed to put up 85 runs for the loss of seven wickets when stumps were drawn and the match resulted in a draw.

SIMLA TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 9.

Details of the Simla open tennis championship tournament for 1912 have been published. The event is open to all India and entries will close on 4th May.

The three trophies to be competed for are the same as last year, viz: (1) the Pioneer Challenge Cup (men's singles

BY THE WAY.

NAPOLEON'S LAST DOCTOR.

M. Frederic Masson has traced the remarkable career of Signor Antommarchi, whom Cardinal Fesch sent to St. Helena to act as Napoleon's medical adviser. He was not even qualified, but was only a student holding an appointment in the dissecting-room of the Florence Hospital; and he diagnosed cancer of the stomach as a simple indigestion, counselled the Emperor to cure it by digging in the garden. After Napoleon's death he tried to obtain a pension from his heirs on the strength of an unsupported statement that there was a codicil in the will bequeathing one to him. Marie-Louise and Neipperg refused to do anything for him; but the matter ultimately went to arbitration, and he was awarded an annuity of 3,000 francs. He raised a little ready money by selling Napoleon's death-mask; and then, after setting up in medical practice in Paris and failing to obtain patients, he crossed the ocean to New Orleans. He died in Santiago in 1838.

SIR STARR JAMESON.

The forthcoming retirement of Sir Starr Jameson will be a great blow to the Unionist Party in South Africa, following so soon on the resignation of Sir George Farrar. Sir Starr Jameson has had one of the most varied and picturesque careers of any Colonial statesmen. He made a great professional reputation as a doctor in Kimberley before he took to politics. One of his patients in those early days was Lobengula, the Matabele chief, whom he treated for gout! He was the first British Administrator in Rhodesia, and did very valuable work in the early settlement of that country. In spite of the Raid and its memories, Sir Starr is said to be very popular with the Dutch population.

SIR THOMAS SMARTT.

Sir Thomas Smartt, who is spoken of as Sir Starr Jameson's successor, is another instance of a doctor rising to a prominent position in politics. Dr. Smartt, as he was then, was an ardent follower of Mr. Rhodes, and became Commissioner of Public Works in the Jameson Ministry in Cape Colony in 1904. He was an energetic Minister and is a forceful debater of the "breezy" type. He is an Irishman by birth and still retains traces of the "brogue" in his speech. Since the Union he has been one of the most energetic of the Opposition leaders, and is credited with a desire for a more "forward" policy for his party.

MARY WALLIS'S CHAPEL.

Many, says the "Sunday at Home," know the story of Mary Wallis, the domestic servant of Ewell, in Surrey, who out of her own savings, and out of mysterious gifts that came in answer to her prayers, built a little chapel at Ewell, which was opened by Rowland Hill. Mary did more. For many years she managed all the affairs of the tiny church, provided hospitality for the preachers, and paid their fares, while she continued her humble domestic service. For some years past the little chapel has been dismantled and used as a workshop, but lately there came a chance of securing it again, with its time-honoured memories, and it has now been purchased and restored, and forms the meeting-place of the Ewell Adult School.

HEYSHOTT CHURCH AND COBDEN.

The old Norman church in the village of Heyshott, Sussex, which has just been the scene of the marriage of Mr. Richard Cobden-Sanderson, a grandson of Richard Cobden, is intimately associated with the Cobden family. In it several generations of Cobdens have worshipped; from its old flint font Richard Cobden was baptised, and marking the pew in which he sat is a copper plaque inscribed with these words: "In this place Ricnard Cobden, who loved his fellow-men, was accustomed to worship God."

THE "CARTHAGE STONE."

In a little "picture-book" of St. Dunstan's Church, Stepney, with historical notes by the rector (Rev. G Wilton, M. A.) just issued, mention is made of the "Carthage Stone," which was originally fixed upon the inside of the north wall of the tower, but is now built into the wall close to the Rood-loft doorway. This is the inscription on it:

Of Carthage wall I was a Stone
O'n Mortals Real with pity
Time consumes all it spareth none
Man, Mountain, Town, nor City.
Therefore O'n Mortals now bethink
You where unto you must.
Since now such Stately Buildings
Lie Buried in the dust.

THOMAS HUGHES, 1663.

The stone tells its own tale, and is a witness to the time when many Stepney men were sailors, and brought home treasures from distant lands.

OSTRICH-FARMING IN AUSTRALIA.

Many people think that ostrich-farming is confined to South Africa, but it seems the bird thrives amazingly in New South Wales, although it is not yet extensively bred. There are at present some half-dozen ostrich farms in New South Wales, and the experience gained proves that the change has produced an improvement on original types, due no doubt to the climatic conditions under which the birds are bred. At the Paris Exhibition evidence of this was furnished by the fact that an exhibit of feathers from Australia took the grand prize in competition with the most prominent breaderr of South Africa. One New South Wales ostrich farmer, who is also a manufacturer of feather goods, unhesitatingly declares that the plumes of his flock are the finest in the world.

FALLACY CONTRADICTED.

Mr. A. D. Provand shows himself a doughty defender of Scotland in a letter written to Sir Charles Darling in protest against the Scots from the judicial bench. He says: "I am one of those Scots who believe, from a tolerable knowledge of my compatriots nearly all the world over, that the opinions held regarding us by the untravelled are usually wrong, and the notion that we are disinclined to return to Scotland is flatly contrary to fact. No man can return to his native place unless possessed of some means, and the truth is that the Scot is almost the only one who, when he has sufficient means, does return. A few years ago I could have stayed with friends at more than a dozen country houses in Scotland, extending from Selkirk to Ross-shire, all owned and occupied by men who had left Scotland young, as I did, and returned with their sheaves; some went no further than Liverpool, Manchester, or London; others to Burmah, China, the Cape, and South America.

OPINION ABOUT ENGLISHMEN.

"Englishmen," Mr. Provand goes on to say, "are in few cases possessed of the same feeling and desire to return, and another point is that some of those who might wish to do so cannot. I have known two or three who tried and failed. One former China friend leased with option of purchase a country house about fifty miles from London, and he recently told me he would be dead before his country neighbours knew him, and he was not a Nonconformist. In rural England with trifling exceptions as to locality—a new-comer is taboo. Provided his women folk are acceptable and if he subscribes freely to hunt expenses, church festivals, and Primrose League junketings, he may be received after a fashion, but if he is a Nonconformist—they will, of course, take his money all the same—and, with exceptions, pass him on the other side. County society in parts of Scotland is almost as exclusive as in England, but there is no Christian taint attached to the new comer. We do not trouble ourselves about what church he goes to. I hope with the odd sheave or two I can command to return and finally pull down the blinds in my native Lanarkshire."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

BOOKS ABOUT BOOKS.

There is a prejudice against books about books that is too widely spread not to be to some extent justified. It probably springs from the fact that there are readers who read nothing else and are smatterers; as they cannot give chapter and verse for their critical opinions their manner is authoritarian, and to challenge their opinions is to dispute absolute wisdom. Nevertheless, it is easy to speak a good word for books about books, and to maintain that they have for the judicious an interest and a use. For one thing, they may be useful for the provisional guidance they give. If, for example, there is an author about whom the public has not yet made up its mind and whose best work it is necessary that we should know, we must trust some critic to tell us what is his best work. Of course there is, theoretically, a more excellent way; one may read through the whole series of his works with the critical faculties on the alert all the time and make up one's mind for oneself, but "O, the labour; O Prince, the pain!" There, for example, is Oskar Wilde. He has counted for something already in contemporary literature and his star is still rising. To relieve us of the task of picking and choosing among the volumes which Mr. Methuen has published comes Mr. Ransome with his fine examination of his work, and one finds that to be ignorant of "Intentions" of "The importance of being Earnest," is to be ignorant of Wilde at his best, and that to appreciate his poetry one must enter sympathetically into works so diverse as "The Sphinx" and "The Ballad of Reading Gaol." Of course the acceptance of such judgments is only provisional. if another critic arises with different preferences he also is entitled to his hearing, and a reader is to make up his mind after a comparison of the volumes with which he is now familiar with those recommended.

THE "INDICATOR."

From this point of view the "best name" of the writer of the book about books is still "Indicator." But in truth he has his office even when the books he is writing about are familiar. He gives us one of the greatest of literary pleasures; he talks with us about matter which we know as well as he does in a language statelier than our own and from a point of view which enables us to see it through a new pair of eyes. Thus in a day of Tennysonian fervour it was a delight to course through the pages of Mr. Stopford Brooke's monograph. They were jewelled with the choicest of quotations, and the comment was the "tone of meditation" slipping in between the beauty coming and the beauty gone. Even if he talked unfavourably about some poem that was much to one's fancy, it was better that he should talk so than that he should not talk at all; as it is written, "Speak weel o' my love, speak ill o' my love, but aye keep speaking." Years have passed, and the Tennysonian mood has passed with them, but to this day, if it is not some particular poem of his that one wishes to read, but simply to get into the atmosphere of his poetry, it is to Mr. Brooke's monograph that one turns.

SECONDARY LITERATURE.

It may be urged even that there is literature of this secondary sort which may be enjoyed without either reminding us of or referring us to the books with which it deals. Or rather, let us say, there are moods when we may read such a book for its intrinsic interest. After the night's work is over and one is smoking his last pipe ere composing himself to his little image of death one may confess to a lowered mentality. At such an hour a novel would be a cup of gunpowder tea which would scare sleep the filmy-eyed back to his poppied cave, but Warton's "Observations on 'the Fairy Queen'" just hits off the mood of honeyed indolence. Its leather binding smells of the eighteenth century, its capital letters and long s's and quotations in archaic English give a delightful sense of remoteness and unreality; you may open it anywhere, and if you have luck may go off to bed chortling over a passage like this:—"Our author frequently introduces an allegory, under which no meaning is couched—viz., II. ix. 21. Alma is the mind, and her Castle the body. The tongue is the porter of the castle, the nose the portcullis, and the mouth the porch, about the inside of which are placed twice sixteen warders clad in white, which are the teeth. these Alma passes by, who rise up and do obeisance to her.—St. 26. But how can the teeth be said to rise up and bow to the mind?"

NO ACCOUNTING FOR TASTE.

At a meeting of booksellers the other day Mr. Garvice talked very frankly about himself as a novelist. He had gone into a shop for a book, and, noticing one of his own, asked if "this author's" works sold well. The answer was as might be expected. "O Lor," said the seller, "he is very popular just now. I am sure I don't know why; he is no better than anyone else; in fact a good deal worse than many. There is no accounting for taste." Upon which Mr. Garvice commented that there is indeed no accounting for the public taste, and added "Of course it is your duty—and ours—to minister to it." Now one may heartily agree with this bookseller. There are dozens of better novels than Mr. Garvice's being produced which do not attain 9 twentieth part of his circulation, and it is the overwhelming success of third-rate work that accounts for much of the jealousy and heartburning that prevails among certain men of letters. But is ministering to the public taste the highest duty of a novelist? Is literature a mere case of supply and demand? That the public taste is an element in every novelist's calculations no one will dispute, but it is a very poor motive where it is not accompanied by the determination to produce artistic work or to communicate certain views of life, whether the public like it or not, and work such as Mr. Garvice produces although, morally blameless, is of a sort to give young people the most absurd ideas of life.

SIR WALTER SCOTT CLUB.

The Edinburgh Sir Walter Scott Club continues its pious task of perpetuating the memory of members of the circle of the great romancist. This time it is William Laidlaw who is to be honoured. Between him and Scott a very warm attachment existed. Laidlaw is the anonymous critic alluded to in the preface to the 1830 edition of "the Lady of the Lake," and although there the poet smiles at the protest of his friend that if the hounds were allowed to plunge into the lake after their master at the close of so severe a chase they would be "totally ruined," he is speaking seriously when he talks of his "powerful understanding, natural good taste, and warm poetical feeling." Naturally Laidlaw reciprocated, the esteem, and once when Sir Humphry Davy and Scott were talking and the genius of each had stimulated the other, he said to a bystander, "Gude preserve us; this is a very superior occasion. Eh, sirs," cocking up his eye like a bird. "I wonder if Shakspere and Bacon ever met to screw each other up." He was useful as an amanuensis, and wrote to Scott's dictation large parts of "Ivanhoe," "The Bride of Lammermoor," and "The Legend of Montrose." In those early days, when the novelistst's pen was, in spite of his torments flowing free, it was ground of complaint that the amanuensis entered so heartily into interest of the story that his appreciative ejaculations interrupted the speed of his pen, but it was another story in the "lonesome latter year" when Scott was writing himself out to satisfy his creditors. Then he complained that Laidlaw was "smitting the rock," and was glad to notice a smile of pleasured from time to time on his friend's face. Apart from his services to Scott posterity owes Laidlaw little, for "Lucy's Flitting" is no longer remembered, but it is something to have collected that particular version of the "Demon Lover" which remains poetically superior to the other versions in virtue of its four superb concluding stanzas. A memorial tablet to Laidlaw, already exists in the parish church of Yarrow, where he was born; another is shortly to be set up in the church in far-off Ross-shire of the parish where, in 1845, he died.

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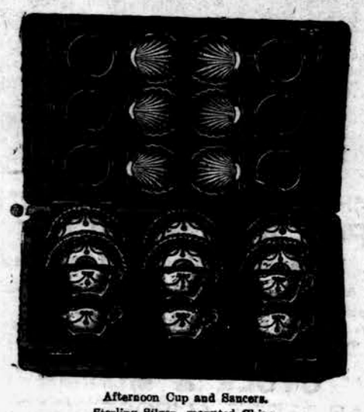
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For Spermatorrhœa, Sterility, Monthly Disorders, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 7-8
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I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect. I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.
Yours faithfully—(Sd) H. W. WILLIAMS
Bombay, 16th February 1910.

CERTIFICATE.
To Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, Tram Terminus, Pardoo.
Dear Doctor,—I wish to bring these few lines to your notice for the benefit of other sufferers I was suffering great agony from Hydrocele and Piles for almost a period of 13 years and tried many doctors both native and European, but to no avail, I almost gave up all hopes of ever finding a cure but you will be glad to hear that since using the Pills and Ointment prescribed by you, I found instant relief and a thorough cure.
Thanking you for the same and I sincerely trust your medicines will be soon known by all sufferers, I would very much advise you to advertise more freely in all newspapers, I shall always recommend you to my friends.
Yours faithfully,
I. W. BREAKNY Government Telegraphs.
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Printed and Published for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, by N. D'MELLO, at the "Bombay Gazette," Electric Printing Works No. 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.
Sole Advertisement Agents in the United Kingdom Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 99 Fenchurch Street, London E.C.